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DAILY REPORT

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RAILWAY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR TALKS

OW011016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1005 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese railway delegation led by Hua Maokun, director of the Harbin Railway Administration, returned to China today after attending a meeting of the Joint Committee of Sino-Soviet Border Railways held in Chita of the Soviet Union.

During the meeting from July 22 to 31, the railway delegations of both countries, through full consultations, worked out organizational measures for further improving the two countries' railway transport of foreign trade cargoes and handing-over at border stations. New protocols were also signed.

USSR'S OBUKHOV DISCUSSES PROPOSED ARMS DRAFT

OW010201 Beijing XINHUA in English 0119 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Geneva, July 31, (XINHUA) -- Soviet deputy chief arms negotiator Aleksey Obukhov gave a press conference Friday afternoon at the permanent Soviet mission here on the treaty proposed by the Soviets to the United States Friday morning. He said that the Soviet proposed draft is based on a principle accepted by both Moscow and Washington of a 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive arms.

It was the third major Soviet arms initiative in 10 days and came six weeks before a scheduled meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Washington.

The proposal says that over a period of five years the Soviets and the U.S. should reduce their offensive strategic arms. The total number of intercontinental ballistic missiles ballistic missile bases on submarines and heavy bombers should be less than 1600 for each side, and that the nuclear heads of the remaining strategic launching vehicles should be limited to 6,000 on each side.

Obukhov also added that the Soviet Union is ready to reduce its intercontinental ballistic missiles by half. He indicated that in the frame of limitations thus established, both parties could determine, according to their own judgment, the structure of their offensive strategic arms remaining after the reduction, which is the proportion of intercontinental ballistic missiles based on submarines and the heavy bombers. But he added, "The freedom to determine the structure of the strategic offensive forces will be of course equal on both sides."

The Soviet proposal stipulates that the number of strategic offensive arms like cruise missiles based at sea having a span of 600 kilometres should be also strictly limited. During the press conference, Obukhov insisted on the principle of tying strategic armament and space arms. He criticized the United States which wants the 50 percent reduction of strategic arms to be staggered in seven years instead of five.

COMMENTARY ON JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, KOKARYO

OW021449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0131 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Text] Beijing, 2 Aug (XINHUA) -- Commentary by XINHUA reporter Liu Wenyu, entitled: "It Is Lack of Intention, Rather Than Lack of Ability -- On the Japanese Government's Attitude Toward the Kokaryo Case"

The Kokaryo issue has become an outstanding dispute between China and Japan right now. The Japanese Government should clearly define its stand according to the statement and treaty between the two countries. However, the Japanese Government is still evading the question. Actually, it is a "lack of intention, rather than a lack of ability."

On 26 February of this year, the Osaka High Court in Japan ruled that the Kokaryo dormitory, China's state property, belongs to the Taiwan authorities. In this connection, the Chinese Government, in the course of negotiating with the Japanese Government, has pointed out repeatedly that the judgment by the Osaka High Court is politically wrong as well as legally groundless. It runs counter to the principles of the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement and the Peace and Friendship Treaty signed between China and Japan. It also goes against international law and represents an attempt to create "two Chinas," or "one China, one Taiwan." In order to keep Sino-Japanese relations friendly, the Chinese Government has called on the Japanese Government to take effective measures to deal properly with the Kokaryo problem as soon as possible. However, the Japanese Government has only repeatedly stressed that Japan is a "nation with a legal system" which practices the "division of powers among the three branches" -- the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. It has said that "it is impossible for the executive branch to intervene in judicial affairs." The Japanese Government has avoided its duty to act in accordance with international law and the Constitution of Japan.

First, the Japanese Government should clearly indicate its stand. The Kokaryo case is a political problem that determines whether the principles of international law, the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement, and the Peace and Friendship Treaty can be followed. The Japanese Constitution stipulates that the authority in handling diplomatic relations belongs to the Japanese cabinet. In this connection, the Japanese Government has legal obligations and should have defined its stand.

Second, Japanese law also allows the government to express its stand. For example, the "Law on the Jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice" stipulates that the minister of justice can state his views to the court in a lawsuit which is of great significance to Japan's interests and public welfare. Thus, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN pointed out on 26 July that the government could take the initiative to clarify its views on the Kokaryo problem in accordance with the above stipulation, if it wanted to do so. The minister of justice, however, was unwilling to state his views on this matter when he answered a question by Tomio Sakagami, Japan Socialist Party Diet member, during a meeting at the lower house's Standing Committee on Justice 28 July. Obviously, the Japanese Government is unwilling, not unable, to make known its position on the Kokaryo case.

Third, it is not the case that the Japanese Government has never declared where it stands on court rulings. Japan's chief cabinet secretary defined his views after the Morioka Local Court made a judgment in April on visits to the Yasukuni Shrine, and the Tokyo High Court passed its judgment in the second trial of the Lockheed case on 29 July. It does not matter whether this form of expression of views is correct or wrong, but it proves that the Japanese Government has no excuse when it says that it is unable to say anything about the Kokaryo case.

The Chinese Government's call on the Japanese Government to properly resolve the Kokaryo case is not meant to embarrass the Japanese Government, but to maintain Sino-Japanese relations of friendship and good neighborliness. Such relations are greatly cherished by both government and non-government personnel and the broad masses in the two countries.

If the Japanese Government does not deal with the Kokaryo case properly, it will be in the wrong according to public opinion, contradict itself legally, and harm its international reputation.

ULANHU MEETS MONGOLIAN GUESTS IN NEI MONGGOL

OW312048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Hohhot, July 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu met here today a delegation of Mongolian visitors from provinces adjacent to Inner Mongolia, led by Bairhu Mijid. The delegation is here to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

Ulanhu, who is here heading China's central delegation for the celebrations, extended a warm welcome to the visitors. The vice-president said there have been friendly exchanges between China and Mongolia in history. He expressed the wish that the governmental and people-to-people relations as well as economic relations between the two countries would continue to develop in the future.

Bairhu Mijid thanked the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region for inviting them. He also paid tribute to the Inner Mongolian people.

LI PENG MEETS DPRK ELECTRICAL POWER DELEGATION

OW010828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met an electric power delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea here today.

The delegation is led by Yi Chong-song, vice-chairman of the Korean Electric Power Industry Commission and director-in-chief on the Korean side of the Council of the Sino-Korean Hydro-Electric Power Company. The Korean visitors are here attending the 40th meeting of the Council of the Sino-Korean Hydro-Electric Power Company.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS INDIAN, BANGLADESH ENVOYS

OW011121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met outgoing Bangladesh Ambassador to China Enayetullah Khan and new Indian Ambassador to China C.V. Ranganathan on separate occasions here today.

ZHAO HOPES FOR PROGRESS AT TALKS WITH INDIA

BK021250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Text] Chinese premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, has expressed the hope that the forthcoming eighth round of official-level Sino-Indian talks in New Delhi will make substantial progress. He was speaking to the Indian ambassador in China, Mr C.V. Ranganathan, who called on him in Beijing today.

PTI reports from the Chinese capital that Mr Zhao had said China's established policy is to strive for good-neighborly and friendly relations with India.

Indian President on Talks

OW311842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1759 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] New Delhi, July 31 (XINHUA) -- India and China -- the two largest nations in Asia and close neighbours -- have much to benefit from mutual friendship and cooperation, Indian President Ramaswami Venkataraman said here today.

The Indian president was speaking at a ceremony for the new Chinese Ambassador Tu Guowei, who presented his credentials to the Indian president today. He said friendship between India and China "is vital for the maintenance of peace and stability in our region and for the well-being of our two peoples."

"Our two peoples began a constructive interaction over 2000 years ago and our two nations have mutually enriched each other. Today, our two countries share similar goals in the development and modernization of our economies," the president said.

"The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence continue to sustain the government and the people of India in their efforts to settle the few issues that are outstanding between our two countries, through peaceful negotiation, and to secure prospects of our closer cooperation in various fields," the president said.

Tu Guowei arrived here July 28.

November Border Talks

BK010930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0857 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 1 (AFP) -- India and China will probably hold more talks on their border dispute in November, the new Chinese ambassador here was Saturday quoted as saying. THE HINDUSTAN TIMES quoted Tu Guowei as saying in an interview Friday it had been "more or less agreed" that the eighth round of discussions would be held here in November. Mr. Tu presented his credentials to President Ramaswamy Venkataraman Friday.

Seven rounds of talks since 1981 have failed to settle the border dispute, over which India and China fought a brief war in 1962. Beijing claims 90,000 square kilometres (36,000 square miles) of Indian land, while New Delhi says China occupies 38,000 square kilometres (15,200 square miles) of its territory.

"The talks are no doubt deadlocked, but we are looking for a way to break the stalemate," Mr. Tu said. "So is India. Both are guided by a similar desire to settle the problem peacefully and maintain tranquility along the border," THE HINDUSTAN TIMES reported. But he warned that "We can expect no miracles" in settling the dispute, the newspaper added.

Mr. Tu rejected recent press reports of a Chinese troop build-up on the Indian border as "fabrications concocted with ulterior motives", the newspaper reported. But he said "some reinforcements may have been sent" to counter an Indian troop concentration.

There have been Western press reports of military build-ups on both sides of the frontier. Both Beijing and New Delhi have made statements to ease the tension.

DALIAN-BUILT SUPPLY SHIP SAILS FOR PAKISTAN

OW011234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 1 Aug 87

[Text] Dalian, August 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese-made supply ship set sail from here today, destined for its new home berth in Pakistan.

The ship can re-fuel and re-supply other ships and helicopters while at sea.

Built by the Dalian shipyard, the 15,000-ton supply ship, named "PNS Nasr", has a cruising range of 18,000 nautical miles.

Attending the handing over ceremony were Liu Huaqing, China's Navy commander, Wang Rongsheng, deputy general manager of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, Rana Naim Mahmud Khan, Pakistan minister of defence [title as received], and M.A. Zaki, Pakistan ambassador to China.

The supply ship is the second built for export by the Dalian shipyard this year. Earlier this year, the shipyard exported a 69,000-ton oil tanker to Norway and will hand over another 69,000-ton oil tanker to Norway in October. The Dalian shipyard is now constructing an 118,000 ton shuttle oil tanker for Norway, which will be ready in 1988.

The Dalian shipyard one of China's largest, has built 2,106 civilian and military ships over the past three decades, including more than 60 ships of 10,000 tons or more.

PLA CELEBRATES 60TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

Meeting Convenes in Beijing

OW311115 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 0655 GMT on 31 July begins carrying a live relay from the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on the "grand meeting" held by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission to mark 60th founding anniversary of the PLA. The opening shot shows a big red star -- emblem of the PLA -- hung on the wall behind the rostrum. The camera pans across the fully packed meeting hall and stops with a long shot of the rostrum, where many people are seated. A large red banner hangs from the second floor balcony, facing the rostrum, it contains the slogan "Strive to Build our Army Into Powerful, Modernized, and Regularized Revolutionary Troops. [wei ba wo jun jian shen cheng yi zhi qiang da di xian dai hua zheng gui hua ge ming jun dui er fen dou 3634 2116 2053 6511 1696 6080 2052 0001 2388 1730 1129 4104 3807 0108 0553 2973 6016 0553 7245 0730 6511 7130 5079 1164 2435]." According to the announcer, some 4,000 people are present. At 0700 GMT, the camera cuts to a medium shot of Deng Xiaoping; Li Xiannian; Zhao Ziyang; Nie Rongzhen, dressed in uniform and sitting in a wheelchair pushed by a young man also in uniform; Chen Yun; and Bo Yibo walking toward the rostrum. Chen Yun is seen walking slowly and with some difficulty. An attendant in uniform follows closely behind him.

At 0704 GMT, Zhao Ziyang, identified by the announcer as "acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council," declares the rally open. He asks all participants to rise and stand in silent tribute to the revolutionary martyrs and delivers a short opening speech. At 0709 GMT, he invites Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, to deliver a report. After Yang Shangkun begins delivering the report, the camera pans the rostrum, showing, from left to right, Zhang Aiping, Chen Muhua, Yao Yilin, Hu Qiaomu, Wu Xueqian, Li Peng, Tian Jiyun, Wan Li, Bo Yibo, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Chen Yun, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Hu Yaobang, Deng Yingchao, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Fang Yi, Qiao Shi, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, Ni Zhifu, and Hong Xuezhi sitting in the first row of the rostrum. Among those seated on the second row are, from left to right, Lu Zhengcao, Song Jian, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Huang Hua, Yan Jici, Peng Chong, Geng Biao, Li Desheng, Wang Zhaoguo, Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian, Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin, Rong Yiren, Gu Mu, Zhang Jingfu, and Wang Guanying. While Yang Shangkun is speaking, the camera keeps alternating between medium shots of Yang and panning shots and long shots of the rostrum and the rest of the hall. Immediately after Yang Shangkun finishes his report at 0743 GMT, Zhao Ziyang asks all participants to rise for the playing of the Liberation Army March. At 0745 GMT, Zhao Ziyang declares the "grand meeting" closed and the live relay ends.

Yang Shangkun Speaks

OW312142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1025 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jul (XINHUA) -- Speech at the grand meeting Marking the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese PLA

Yang Shangkun
(31 July 1987)

Comrades:

At the important moment when our country is undergoing all-round reform, we are filled with excitement and joy at holding this ceremonious meeting to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA.

The Nanchang Uprising 60 years ago was a great event in the history of the Chinese revolution, as well as in the whole of China's modern history. In 1927, when the great revolution was making encouraging progress, the Kuomintang rightists betrayed the revolution, colluded with the imperialists, and launched bloody massacres against the Communists, the Kuomintang leftists, and the worker-peasant revolutionary masses. The mighty revolution suffered setbacks. From this bitter lesson, the CPC realized the tremendous importance of leading an independent army to carry out armed struggles. In late July 1927, the CPC Central Committee's Provincial Political Bureau Standing Committee meeting decided to start an armed uprising in Nanchang. In keeping with this decision, Comrade Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, He Long, Ye Ting, and Liu Bochong led and started this uprising in Nanchang on 1 August, and fired the first shots of armed resistance against the Kuomintang reactionaries, thereby declaring the birth of the People's Army under the party's leadership. Thereafter, our party again led and started the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the Guangzhou Uprising, and other armed uprisings in many places. The Chinese revolution embarked on the road of seizing political power through armed force, ushering in a brand new period. The Nanchang Uprising served as a glorious landmark of our party in founding the Army to lead armed struggles independently. In order to commemorate the Nanchang Uprising and the birth of the People's Army, on 30 June 1933, the Central Revolutionary Military Commission of the Chinese Soviet Republic made a decision designating 1 August as the day for commemorating the founding of the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army, the predecessor of the Chinese PLA. Thereafter, 1 August became our Army's founding day.

In the past 60 years, our country and nation have undergone earthshaking changes. We have removed the three big mountains weighing on our backs, uprooted the exploiting system that has remained for thousands of years, ended the history of being subjected to aggression and bullying for more than a century, embarked on the socialist road, stood erect in the East, and won wide respect and lofty reputation in the international community. All these great, historic changes signify the success of our party's leadership, and the success of the people's struggle. They are also closely related to the birth, growth, and heroic struggles of this very Army.

The Chinese PLA has fought in all parts of China, braving untold dangers, and made immortal contributions to the founding of New China and to safeguarding peacetime construction. This Army has fought through the Agrarian Revolutionary War, the War of Resistance Against the Japanese, the War of Liberation, the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, as well as many self-defense operations in border areas. It has defeated powerful enemies at home and abroad, liberated all of China except Taiwan and other islands, and safeguarded the motherland's security. Employing flexible strategies and tactics, this Army has defeated enemies superior in number and strength, and played a powerful and grandiose role in the living theater of war. For instance, in the three great military operations namely the Liaoning-Shenyang, Peiping-Tianjin, and Huaihai operations, it eliminated more than 1.5 million enemies in 4 months. This was rare in the history of war in China, even in the world, in terms of scale, momentum, combat success, and the art of commanding. This Army has withstood extreme difficulties in ruthless battle environments with acute material shortages, but it has remained indomitable, optimistic, and full of fighting will, which is admired even by its adversaries. Even today, cadres and fighters stationed in border regions, islands, snow-capped mountains and the Gobi, as well as army units responsible for building defense projects, conducting defense science and technology experiments, and undertaking special missions have worked all year long in harsh environments, braving biting cold, scarcity of oxygen and water, sizzling heat and sandstorms, and experiencing difficulties of living inconceivable to many people.

"Hardships and difficulties will bring you success." This Army of ours has been steeled in extremely difficult struggles and has become the heroic collective which defies both hardships and death, as well as a brave, combatworthy, and invincible Army.

Defying hardships and danger, and bravely shouldering heavy burdens, the Chinese PLA has made important contributions while joining socialist construction. After the establishment of New China, many PLA units, under the organizational system, joined the ranks of building the motherland. They put up bridges, built roads, developed mines, harnessed rivers, constructed water conservancy projects, reclaimed wasteland, built farmland, and afforested land. Particularly in developing northwest and northeast China and other border areas, and in constructing the Daqing oilfield and other projects which had a great bearing on China's economic lifelines, many PLA units played a shock backbone role. The PLA's Railway Corps, Engineering Corps, Capital Construction Engineering Corps, and other units constructed many key projects and composed a glorious chapter in socialist construction. Over the past several years, while promoting China's modernization, the Army, Navy, and Air Force have also transferred many airfields, harbors and warehouses to civilian users to support China's economic development. When floods, earthquakes, and other serious natural catastrophes occurred and when an unusually large forest fire burned not long ago in Daxinganling, PLA fighters always dashed ahead regardless of their own safety. They went through fire and water to save the people's lives and property. We may well say that over the past 30 years and more, the PLA has joined the ranks of socialist construction by working in many of the worst environments and by facing serious disasters which jeopardized people's lives and property. We may well say that glorious monuments eulogizing the PLA's brave struggle can be seen everywhere.

The Chinese PLA grew from small to large and from weak to strong and made magnificent achievements while building itself. This Army has developed from broadswords and spears in the old days into today's guided missiles and nuclear weapons; it has developed from the unitary infantrymen of millet plus rifles to composite Armed Forces, including the Navy, Air Force, and other technical arms units; it has developed from complete reliance on weapons and equipment seized from the enemy's hands to establishing a complete system of science, technology, and industry for national defense. During the long-term struggle, this Army created the strategy and tactics of people's war, fostered fine traditions and style, formulated a complete set of principles of Army building with Chinese characteristics, and enriched the military treasurehouse of Marxism-Leninism. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the Military Commission, Army building has made new headways, thanks to the spirit of reform. The change of the guiding ideology for Army building; the basic completion of reduction-in-strength reorganization; the greater extent of our Army's combined arms operations; the establishment of reserve service units; the reform of the military academy system; the new trails blazed in political work; the improvement of logistical construction; the readjustment of the industrial system for national defense; and the gradual development of foreign contacts — all these have deeply changed the Army's outlook and laid a good foundation for its future development.

There are many reasons why the Chinese PLA has become a great army and has performed great feats in China's revolution and construction. Under the CPC's correct leadership, it has performed firm political work and always kept to the steady and correct political orientation. Vast numbers of commanders and fighters, armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, have lofty revolutionary ideals and consciously struggle for them.

The PLA sides closely with the people, adheres to its sole goal of wholeheartedly serving the people, and wins the people's wholehearted support. It consciously observes strict discipline and maintains inner-Army, Army-government, and Army-people unity. It is precisely these fundamental reasons that guarantee the PLA's everlasting loyalty to the motherland, the party, and the people, and that the PLA is an Army that the motherland, the party, and the people may completely trust.

The Chinese PLA should attribute its success today primarily to proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who founded, commanded, trained, and nurtured our Army. At this rally to mark the 60th anniversary of Army Day, I wish to express on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission our profound memory of Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi, Peng Dehuai, Liu Bocheng, He Long, Chen Yi, Luo Ronghuan, and Ye Jianying, who have all passed away.

Victories in revolutionary wars and today's peaceful life do not come easily. They are acquired through the lives of countless martyrs. We wish to express our profound memory of the martyrs who heroically dedicated their lives to the revolutionary wars, to the cause of defending the motherland and building up national defense, to socialist construction, and to assisting those who were in danger and distress! We wish to express our cordial regards to the families of these martyrs!

We wish to express our cordial regards to disabled soldiers and those soldiers who have retired and transferred to civilian departments -- those who have contributed to the Armed Forces and the cause of defense!

We wish to extend our cordial regard to the retired veteran comrades-in-arms and comrades who have dedicated the better part of their lives to revolutionary wars and army building!

We wish to extend our cordial regards and heartfelt thanks to the scientists, technicians, and working personnel who have been working hard selflessly for the modernization of national defense and the Armed Forces!

We wish to extend our festive greetings and cordial regards to all commanders and fighters of the Chinese PLA and Armed Police Forces, reservists, and militiamen who have been vigilantly safeguarding the security of the motherland and are engaging in the modernization drive!

We also wish to express our heartfelt thanks to people of all nationalities and families of PLA officers and men who care for, cherish, and support the People's Army!

Comrades:

Our country is now in a new historical period. The missions of this new period are to earnestly implement the line adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; carry out the central task of developing productive forces; uphold the four cardinal principles; firmly adhere to the general principles and policies of carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the economy; build a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics; and gradually build China into a developed, prosperous, and strong socialist modern country with a high degree of civilization and democracy.

To pool our resources for economic construction, we need a perennially stable situation at home as well as a stable and peaceful international environment. Historical experience tells us that a strong defense is essential for ensuring a long-term peaceful environment. The Chinese PLA is an important force for defending the motherland and maintaining world peace. During the new historical period, our national defense and Armed Forces can only be strengthened, not weakened. Specifically because of this requirement, the party and the state have considered the modernization of national defense an important task of the four modernizations and have assigned it to the party, the Armed Forces, and people throughout the country. Only by building a strong Army that matches the status of our country can we deter aggressors, reliably defend our sacred and vast territory, and deal with all eventualities. Army building has a close bearing on the country's dignity, honor, security, and interest. Thus, even in peacetime, we can still claim that "without a people's Army, the people have nothing."

The Army is always a fighting force. It is very dangerous to believe that, since a big war is not in sight, we can relax our efforts, lower our guard against the danger of war, and ignore the modernization of the Armed Forces. However, because of longstanding peace, the sense of defense is apt to wear thin, and a false sense of peace and security is apt to be generated. Even soldiers themselves might also lack the understanding of the status and role of the Armed Forces and the necessity for stronger Armed Forces. This is a noteworthy issue. An ancient Chinese saying goes: "Be prepared for danger while at peace," and "Where there is precaution, there is no danger." Thus, the idea of strengthening national defense during peaceful construction not only is the ideological foundation of defending national security, but also a spiritual, centripetal force that can rally and unite the Chinese people. Our Armed Forces are People's Armed Forces, and our national defense is the people's defense. Not only must we heighten the Armed Forces' awareness of defense, but also that of the people so that they will work consciously to expedite the modernization of national defense and the Armed Forces.

The Party Central Committee and Chairman Deng of the Central Military Commission have clearly pointed out that the general task of Army building during the new period is to build a strong, modern, and regular revolutionary Army; and they have also set forth a series of important instructions in this regard. These instructions, which are extremely important guidelines for Army building during the new period, are primarily as follows:

Change the guiding thought for Army building to keep pace with changes of situation at home and abroad. Intensify the Armed Forces' basic construction in peacetime.

The Armed Forces must serve the interests of the whole, namely national construction, and support the state to pool its resources for economic construction. When economic construction has been expedited, there will be a strong material base for the modernization of national defense. In a situation where there will be no substantial increase of military budgets, positive efforts shall be made to make Army building a success.

Revolutionization, modernization, and regularization are three inalienable parts of Army building. The main difficulty facing our Army lies in the gap between the objective needs of modern warfare and the PLA's relatively low level of modernization. This determines that modernization must be at the center of building our Armed Forces.

Modernization of weaponry is the main indicator of modernization for the Armed Forces. We must take our actual situation into account, rely on our own efforts, and systematically and selectively develop weaponry according to plan. Scientific research shall be ahead of other projects. There shall be more research and development [yan zhi 4282 0455], and there shall be more technological reserves.

Education and training shall be placed in a strategic position. We must primarily depend on training to improve the Armed Forces' combat effectiveness in peacetime. The Armed Forces must encourage diligent and painstaking training. Efforts must be made to improve colleges and schools so as to train commanders, administrators, and technical officers as well as various other specialists to keep pace with the needs of modern warfare.

We should gradually improve the system of organization, implement the policy of training crack troops, and strengthen the reserve forces. There should be streamlined and more efficient organizations, composite crack troops, combination of peacetime and wartime operations, greater efficiency, more flexible commands, and greater combat effectiveness.

Orders, ordinances, and all types of rules and regulations shall be improved and perfected. Greater efforts must be exerted to draw up and promulgate regulations governing officers' service and military ranks; trial regulations governing the employment of civilian personnel; regulations governing the administration of noncommissioned officers; and regulations governing the service of rank-and-file soldiers and reserve officers so that military operations can be systemized and standardized. Laxity is most harmful for Army building in peacetime. The Armed Forces must be administered strictly, discipline must be strictly enforced, and work must be done strictly in accordance with regulations.

The study of science and general knowledge and the training of personnel useful in military and civilian departments are objective needs of the state and the modernization of the Armed Forces. Efforts must be made -- especially by the Armed Forces -- to train dual-purpose personnel who can fight battles and also work for socialist construction.

Great attention must be paid to the study of military science and theories. We should inherit and develop Mao Zedong Military Thought, study fighting a peoples war during a modern war, and establish and improve China's modern military science.

We must persist in building the Armed Forces through diligence and thrift so that the available budgets can produce even better results. Efforts should be made to improve productive operations in order to improve the livelihood of the military.

Political work is the lifeline of our Armed Forces. This actually means that this lifeline can "guarantee" and "serve" the Armed Forces when they build themselves into modern, regular revolutionary Armed Forces and carry out various missions. Under new historical conditions and in light of the new situation, the Armed Forces must inherit and carry forward the PLA's fine traditions, and train ethical, educated revolutionary soldiers who have lofty ideals and a high sense of discipline. They must strengthen internal and external unity, and strictly guard against bureaucratism, deception and frauds, abuses of authority for personal gain, and other irregularities and misconducts making inroads into the Armed Forces.

Modernizing the Armed Forces is a process of continuous reforms, without which the modernization of the Armed Forces would be of no avail. Reforms in the Armed Forces must proceed from their special needs, and the reforms must be carried out courageously and firmly, as well as meticulously and cautiously. Work must be done to arouse the initiative and creativity of the vast number of commanders and fighters, stabilize and unify the Armed Forces, and improve their combat effectiveness.

Army-building thought during the new period has inherited Mao Zedong Military Thought, and summed up the fresh experiences gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Taking hold of the crucial issues in Army building, it has creatively answered the major problems that must be resolved in Army building under the new situation. Thus, Army-building thought during the new period serves as a general program for Army building in peacetime, and also as a guide for actual military work. Our Armed Forces will have a bright future if they earnestly study and continue to implement this thought.

Comrades:

At a time when we mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Army, Chairman Deng has called on us "to work hard to build our Army into a powerful, modern, and regular revolutionary Army." This is a mobilization order issued to all commanders and fighters in the military, and it has far-reaching significance. What is the objective of our Armed Forces' modernization? An accurate blueprint requires ample research and feasibility studies. However, the objective of the Armed Forces' modernization must be in line with the objective of national construction. Our tentative plan is: In another 60 years, or when our country marks its centennial, our country's economic development will have approached the level of developed countries in the world. By that time, the level of modernization of our national defense and Armed Forces will likewise approach that of the first-rate countries in the world -- or a level that is in line with China's status as a world power. This is an extremely magnificent goal attainable only through hard work.

In retrospect, our Army looked like nothing but a tiny, feeble spark 60 years ago; but we have surmounted innumerable trials and tribulations and have now become powerful Armed Forces. Today we have had a relatively strong material foundation, a strong contingent of defense researchers, and rich Army building experiences. Moreover, the party and the state have attached great importance to the modernization of national defense; the whole country has warmly supported the military; and comrades throughout the Armed Forces have the strong desire to achieve modernization. We can say with full confidence that with protracted and unremitting efforts, we can certainly achieve the goal of modernizing our armed forces.

Modernization of the Armed Forces depends on the joint efforts of all commanders and fighters, and so there is plenty of room for each and every comrade to display his talents. Meanwhile, we must continue to implement the line adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, earnestly carry out the important instructions of the Party Central Committee on Army building during the new period, unite as one, work hard, and keep forging ahead. We must give full scope to our wisdom and talents, dedicate our youth and strength, go all out to achieve the magnificent goal of Army building, and contribute to defending and building our motherland so as to greet the convocation of the 13th National Party Congress with new achievements. This is the best way to commemorate the 60th anniversary of our Army's founding.

Zhang Aiping Reception Address

OW011338 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 31 Jul 87

[By reporter Guo Diancheng]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jul (XINHUA) -- The magnificent Great Hall of the People was decorated with lanterns and colored streamers and permeated with a jubilant atmosphere today. Here, the Ministry of National Defense held a grand reception to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA. Party and state leaders, and over 2,000 Chinese and foreign personages, happily gathered under the same roof to celebrate this festival together.

Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Fang Yi, Tian Jiyun, Qiao Shi, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Wu Xueqian, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Yao Yilin, Ni Zhifu, and Chen Muhua were present at the reception.

The reception started at 1800 hours this afternoon. A military band played the "National Anthem of the People's Republic of China."

State Councillor and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping proposed a toast to warm applause. On behalf of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, he extended the warmest festival congratulations to all commanders and fighters of the Chinese PLA and the People's Armed Police Force, soldiers of the reserve service, vast numbers of militiamen, and comrades on the national defense science, technology, and industry front; his lofty respects to proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who founded our Army, and heroes and models who made outstanding contributions to the building of our Army; his cordial greetings to vast numbers of army men and people standing fast at their posts on the border defense front; his sincere festival greetings to our Army's retired veteran comrades, demobilized soldiers, wounded and disabled soldiers, revolutionary martyrs' family members, and soldier's families; his heartfelt thanks to all people's governments and the broad masses who cherish, support, and help the Army with its building; and his warmest welcome to envoys and military attaches of all countries and their wives present at today's reception.

After recalling the PLA's great feats, Zhang Aiping said: The Chinese PLA is the people's Army, founded and trained by the CPC and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their outstanding representative. The militant course traversed by the Chinese PLA in the past 60 years shows that it deserves the name of a new-type revolutionary army, loyal to the party, the people, and the motherland -- a great wall of steel on which the people can rely in defending the great motherland, and long-tested heroic and ever-victorious armed forces.

Zhang Aiping said: In the new historical period, we must continue to implement the line formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, adhere to the four cardinal principles, pursue the general policy of reform, opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, and inherit and carry forward the glorious PLA traditions. The building of the PLA must be carried out in coordination with the overall situation in national economic development. While the state is concentrating on its economic development, it is necessary to promote the construction of national defense systematically, with focal points in mind.

The Army must actively join the ranks of the state's construction of material and spiritual civilization, and maintain close ties with the Government and the people. In order to be prepared for danger in peacetime, and to make our people prosperous and our country strong, we should redouble our efforts for the comprehensive construction of the People's Army, focussing on modernization. We should also make preparations against wars of aggression. We resolutely support the fundamental policy of the CPC Central Committee on the peaceful reunification of the motherland, and shall work firmly for the eventual and comprehensive accomplishment of the great cause of reunion of the motherland and Taiwan Province. We are firmly opposed to hegemonism and stand for world peace.

Also present at the reception were Chen Pixian, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Zhaoguo, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Li Desheng, Song Shilun, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Huang Zhen, Cheng Zihua, Wang Heshou, Hang Guang, Peng Chong, Seypidin Aizezi, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Huang Hua, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Zhang Jingfu, Song Jian, Hong Xuezhi, Kang Keqing, Yang Chengwu, Zhou Peiyuan, Miao Yuntai, Wang Guangying, Ma Wenrui, Qian Xuesen, and Wang Feng; responsible persons of the Chinese PLA general departments, National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission, arms and services, Academy of Military Sciences, National Defense University and units stationed in Beijing and all departments, ministries, commissions, and committees of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council; representatives of the PLA heroes and models, veteran army comrades residing in Beijing, representatives of former Kuomintang personnel, who crossed over, and representatives of the Beijing militia, revolutionary martyrs' family members, and soldiers' family members.

Foreign envoys stationed in China, military attaches, and their wives were also present at the reception on invitation.

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

HK010954 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Pillar of China's State Power -- Warmly Celebrating the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese PLA"]

[Text] Our heroic Chinese PLA has traversed a brilliant fighting course for 60 years. Today as we jubilantly mark the "1 August" Army Day, we wish to join the people of all nationalities in the country and extend our warm greetings and best regards to all commanders and fighters of the armed forces, commanders and fighters of the armed police corps, cadres retired from the military, military staff members, reservists, and militiamen, as well as families of martyrs and soldiers, revolutionary disabled soldiers, soldiers who have transferred to civilian departments, and other retirees -- all those who have fought on all fronts defending and building the motherland! We also wish to express our profound memory of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, who founded the People's Army, as well as the national heroes and revolutionary martyrs who shed their blood and gave up their lives for the cause of the Chinese people's liberation and socialism!

The People's Army was founded in the course of the people's revolutionary struggle. In Nanchang 60 years ago today, our party initiated an armed uprising, firing the first shots of armed struggle against the Kuomintang [KMT] reactionaries. [paragraph continues]

Later, our party again initiated and led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the Guangzhou Uprising, and uprisings in many other areas, spreading the prairie fire of armed struggles and opening a new path by which to seize state power with armed forces. Since then, a new chapter of the great cause of Chinese Revolution has begun. During the course of the agrarian revolutionary war, the War of Resistance Against Japan, and the war of liberation our People's Army defeated the people's enemies one after another and eventually founded the People's Republic of China in 1949. As pointed out by the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China, adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, "The victory of the Chinese revolution can be primarily attributed to the completely new People's Army, which was led by the party and maintained flesh-and-blood ties with the people against a powerful enemy throughout a protracted people's war. Without the People's Army, the people's liberation and the nation's independence would not have been possible."

Since the founding of New China, the PLA, acting at the party's instructions, has continued to press forward courageously and has time and again dealt telling blows to intruders, thus safeguarding our great motherland's independence and security through military action. The many formidable, major projects undertaken during the course of socialist construction embody the blood and sweat of PLA commanders and fighters. On all occasions, combating natural disasters and tackling emergencies, PLA officers and men invariably make all-out efforts to protect the people's lives and property, even if that means shedding their blood and giving up their lives. In our motherland's vast territory, PLA units can be found in the highest, remotest, hottest, and coldest areas, and areas where life is hardest. As the saying goes: We should think of the source when we drink, and we should be prepared for danger in peacetime. Today our country is engaged in a modernization campaign and the people are living and working in peace and contentment, but all this would have been impossible had it not been for the strong defense provided by our People's Armed Forces.

Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially during the period that Comrade Deng Xiaoping has chaired the Central Military Commission, our Armed Forces have carried out a series of significant and successful reforms. The guiding ideology for military work has become clearer, military proficiency has been enhanced, and the Armed Forces' combat effectiveness has been strengthened following the reorganization of the armed forces and the reduction of forces by 1 million. The modernization of national defense -- one aspect of the four modernizations -- is proceeding smoothly, and the Armed Forces, as the pillar of China's state power, have become more consolidated.

In its long revolutionary struggle, our Army has developed a glorious tradition that is a complete whole in itself and embodies the intrinsic characteristics of proletarian politics. The main points of this tradition are: Standing close together with the people and serving them heart and soul; acceptance of the CPC's absolute leadership and always upholding the principle that the party commands the gun; education of the Armed Forces in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and carrying forward the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism; unity between officers and men, between the Army and the people, and between the Army and the government; the three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention; military democracy, political democracy, and economic democracy; a firm and correct political orientation, a workstyle characterized by hard work and plain living, and flexible strategy and tactics; and unity; alertness, earnestness and liveliness. [paragraph continues]

These points are the treasured wealth that has ensured victory in the revolutionary wars and played an extremely important role in the defense of the motherland and in the drive to build socialist material and spiritual civilization. The glorious tradition of the Army has been accepted by the masses of the people and become their common wealth.

The PLA comes from, exists for, belongs to, and relies on the people. Its 60 years of extreme hardships and difficulties have been precisely 60 years of close, flesh-and-blood relations of solidarity and militancy between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people. The fish-and-water relationship between the people and the Army is the pride of the Army and, likewise, of the people. It can be stated without any exaggeration that rarely has there ever been any country through the ages whose Army-people relationship can compare with the good relationship between the Army and people of China. Under the situation of reform and opening to the outside world in the recent years, the Army-people relationship has further developed. The new development of the Army-people relationship under the new situation is evidence in the Army-wide drive to train personnel with dual ability, to serve in the Army and the localities, and the joint Army-people effort to build socialist spiritual civilization. Party organizations and governments at various levels, acting on their part in the spirit of the "Circular on the Need to Respect and Cherish the Army and Actively Support the Reform and Construction of the Army" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, have also made tremendous achievements through their efforts in many areas in supporting the PLA with actual deeds.

At present, the officers and men of the PLA are conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the two enlarged Military Commission meetings of 1985 and 1986 and, with a profound understanding of the great significance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call for a strategic shift in the guiding thought for the construction of the Army, are stepping up education and training, party building and the building of the contingent of cadres; vigorously promoting the construction of grass-roots units; going a step further to carry out reform; and paying good attention to education on upholding the four cardinal principles and on adhering to the policies of reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy. All commanders and fighters are seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and striving to deeply understand the party's line, principles, and policies for the new period. They are dedicating their youth, wisdom, and labor for the good of the people and the country, striving to set examples and stand up for what is healthy in the drive to build materials and spiritual civilizations, and working toward the goal of becoming outstanding revolutionary soldiers with ideals, morality, culture and discipline.

Our country is becoming increasingly powerful, our defense increasingly strengthened, and our Army increasingly strong. We are full of confidence in our ability to win new victories.

CHINA DAILY Commentary

HK010957 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 1 Aug 87 p 4

[CHINA DAILY Commentator's article: "The PLA -- 60 Years"]

[Text] The Chinese People's Liberation Army marks its 60th birthday today.

The PLA and its forerunners -- the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, the Eight Route Army and New Fourth Army -- have always been highly dedicated bodies of armed men and women fighting to realize the revolutionary goals of the Chinese people.

Throughout most of the 22 years (1927-49) before winning the final victory, it was always smaller and weaker than the enemy. Its very survival and growth hinged on winning the hearts of the people and maintaining close ties with them.

This fine tradition has been maintained by the PLA in the years since the founding of the People's Republic. It has safeguarded the people's fruits of victory, defended China's territorial integrity and provided an environment in which the people can work and build socialism in peace and stability. Where the people's lives and property are jeopardized by such natural disasters as floods, earthquakes and forest fires, or by foreign intruders like the Vietnamese in recent years, there you will find the PLA giving their all as they did in the long years of war. And the PLA is ever ready to lend a helping hand, and even play a vanguard role, in arduous and especially dangerous projects of civil engineering like digging tunnels through treacherous terrain. There is every reason to believe that the PLA will treasure its image as a people's army and its close ties with the people as the apple of its eye for many years to come.

Another important factor in the PLA's road to victory is its realistic appreciation of the nature of the Chinese people's revolutionary war and the strategies and tactics that must be followed to win ultimate victory. This profound understanding did not come out of the blue but was obtained through successes and setbacks. The correct summing up of experience is due to the philosophic approach of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought -- a scientific and empirical approach that tested the validity of theories and ideas against social practice.

After the founding of the People's Republic, the basic goals and concerns of the Chinese people have changed to that of economic development and building a socialist system in China's specific conditions and with Chinese characteristics. The PLA needs to reassess the new environment and redefine its role in China's modernization process.

The global situation in the past 38 years has not remained constant. The present relatively peaceful environment may continue for some time, although the danger of war still exists. The nation should seize this opportune moment to modernize, and the party's programme of the four modernizations includes that of China's national defence. The PLA, therefore, has the two-fold task of modernizing itself as well as contributing to the nation's modernization.

Notable among the measures to modernize itself are not only the upgrading of military hardware, but streamlining the military establishment, stressing professional training particularly in waging coordinated warfare with different branches of the armed forces, staffing the higher combat commands with younger and professionally competent officers, and building up a reserve force that can be mobilized quickly in times of war.

To help with the nation's modernization programme, the demobilization of a million men has augmented the nation's labor force and reduced military expenditure in the State budget. To ensure that demobilized soldiers can make a useful contribution in civilian life, a programme of training army personnel in military and civilian skills has been instituted. More significantly, the once purely defence-oriented industries have begun to tap their idle capacity to produce a wide variety of quality civilian goods needed on the market. And scientists and engineers in defence-oriented research institutions are transferring their expertise and appropriate technology to township and other civilian industries.

These practical and effective measures will enable the PLA to continue to perform its role as a revolutionary People's Army defending the interests of the Chinese people and the cause of peace in Asia.

JINGJI RIBAO Commentary

EK030152 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "An Important Force in Building the Country"]

[Text] When Xiamen began to develop as a special economic zone, some comrades thought that there should be no one wearing green military uniforms in the special zone; otherwise, the opening up would be affected. Practice has made us understand that we are developing a special economic zone, not a political one. The Liberation Army is not only a defender of the special zone, but also a construction force that cannot be neglected. With the enthusiastic participation and support of the PLA in economic construction, expenses have been cut, the pace of infrastructural construction accelerated, and better conditions created for the opening up of the special economic zone. Therefore, the PLA can accomplish much by participating in and supporting the local construction.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out 3 years ago: "The various sectors of the Army are related to the construction of the state and should consider how to support and enthusiastically participate in the construction of the state." In recent years, PLA commanders and fighters have participated in and supported the execution of work related to various construction projects and public welfare for the state and localities. This further proves that the instructions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping are correct and illustrates that the Chinese People's Liberation Army is not only a steel wall defending the motherland, but also an important pillar in building the motherland.

The people's own Army has the glorious tradition of participating for many years in production and construction. The demand that the Army be a fighting, working, and production unit formed by Comrade Mao Zedong during the period from the mass production campaign in Nanniwan to the eve of the founding of our country produced tremendous effects in ensuring the provision of supplies to troops in the era of revolutionary war. Now, the focal point of the party's work has turned to economic construction. It will be a sacred and more meaningful task if the Army participates in economic construction in a period of peace. We should fully notice that the People's Army has the glorious tradition of struggling hard; the fighting spirit of conquering wherever it attacks and winning victory in every battle; and the fighting style in which officers and soldiers are united together, strictly observe discipline, and are vigorous and swift in every combat action. The fact that considerable human and material resources have been reallocated and sent to support the construction of power and energy, transportation, and large-scale key projects after they have been employed to accomplish tasks in combat readiness, training, and defense is a strong point. It is also an important front army as it rids of poverty masses of people in the old liberated, newly-developed, frontier, and poor areas and helps them get rich.

It is also good for the Army to participate in and support the construction of the state because this helps further strengthen its commanders' and fighters' understanding of the four modernizations drive and their courage and faith in defending it and to better train talented people who are useful to both the military and civil sectors.

The party committees and government authorities at all levels, especially economic departments concerned, must fully understand how important it is for the Army to enthusiastically support the construction of the state. They must create conditions for bringing into play the function of this important construction force, permeate our regular work of supporting the Army and caring for the people throughout the entire process and in various aspects of the four modernizations drive, and support our Army in making greater contributions to the construction of the state.

PLA Leaders Visit Units

OW290745 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2352 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Beijing, 29 Jul (XINHUA) -- On the eve of the "1 August" Army Day, many high-ranking PLA leading cadres and members of the former Red Army and 8th Route Army visited various PLA units to talk to cadres and fighters about the PLA's glorious past and the Army's revolutionary traditions. They encouraged the soldiers of the new generation to carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future, and to contribute to building a modern and regular revolutionary Army.

During the past few days, leading comrades of some major military regions and provincial military districts, braving hot weather, visited basic-level units and taught the soldiers of the younger generation by personal example and through verbal instructions. Commander Li Jiulong and Political Commissar Chi Haotian of the Jinan Military Region visited the regiment to which they formerly belonged, joined commanders and fighters in visiting the House of Disabled Soldiers, and used forums and report meetings to encourage everyone to carry forward and display the glorious traditions. Commander Zhao Xianshun and Political Commissar Li Xuanhua of the Lanzhou Military Region visited PLA units in Liupan Shan to talk about the Yanan spirit and urge commanders and fighters in Northern Shanxi to work hard and build the Army with diligence and frugality. Commander You Taizhong of the Guangzhou Military Region, Commander Zhen Shen of the Jiangsu Provincial District, and Commander Wang Huique of a certain naval base made reports on separate occasions on the Army's fine traditions. Using their own experience, they reviewed the tremendous achievements of the people's Army in the past 60 years and encouraged the soldiers of the younger generation to add new luster to the "1 August" military banner. [passage omitted]

LEADERS OBSERVE PLA ANNIVERSARY IN NANCHANG

Inscriptions Mark Uprising

OW310544 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Party, state, and Army leaders Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Bo Yibo, Zhu Xuefan, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Yang Chengwu, and Xiao Ke, as well as veteran soldiers, wrote inscriptions for activities held in Jiangxi to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the 1 August Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising, and the establishment of the Jinggangshan Revolutionary Base. They encouraged the soldiers and people to carry forward the revolutionary spirit and fine traditions of the party and the Army and to contribute to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrade Li Xiannian's inscription says: The People's Army, founded in the 1 August Nanchang Uprising, waged a heroic and protracted revolutionary war and won the great victory in nationwide liberation under the leadership of the CPC and with the support of the people of all nationalities.

Since the founding of New China, it has made great contributions to safeguarding the motherland and the socialist modernization drive. In commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Nanchang Uprising, we must carry forward the People's Army's revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly and its glorious revolutionary traditions in performing meritorious service to the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics and to the realization of communist ideals.

Comrade Peng Zhen's inscription says: The Nanchang Uprising, the Autumn Harvest Uprising, and the establishment of the Jinggangshan Revolutionary Base marked a historic turning point in China's democratic revolution and laid the cornerstone for the PRC.

Comrade Xu Xiangqing's inscription says: Inherit and carry forward the Red Army's glorious traditions and strive for the realization of the four modernizations.

Comrade Nie Rongzhen's inscription says: United as one, work hard, and contribute to the invigoration of Jiangxi and the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Rally Marks PLA Founding

OW020100 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Excerpts] A 10,000-strong rally was jointly held by the provincial party committee, the provincial government, the Nanjing Military Region Political Department, the provincial military district, the Nanjing City Party Committee, and the city government on the afternoon of 30 July to celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the PLA. [passage omitted]

Among those who attended the rally were leading Comrades of the Nanjing Military Region, its Air Force, PLA units stationed in Nanjing, military academies in Nanjing, and the Provincial Military District Guo Tao, Shi Yuxiao, Liu Lunxian, Yu Yongbo, Chen Hui, (Jiang Yixian), Yan Jun, Gao Zhenjia, Zhen Shen, and Yue Dewang, as well as veteran soldiers of the first and second revolutionary wars in China. Also attending the rally were members of the Central Advisory Commission Hui Yuyu and Nie Fengzhi and of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission Zhan Danan and Kang Di and provincial and city leading Comrades Han Peixin, Gu Xuilian, Sun Han, Chen Huanyou, Sun Jiazheng, Wu Xijun, Hu Fuming, Gu Hao, Zhou Ze, He Binghao, Wang Bingshi, Ling Qihong, Yang Yongyi, Li Shouzhong, Qian Zhonghan, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu, Zuo Ai, Chen Minzhi, Chen Suiheng, Liu Xinghan, Xing Bai, Zhang Yaohua, (Xu Zhi), and (Zhang Chenhuan).

Governor Gu Xuilian presided over the rally. [passage omitted]

Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the rally. [passage omitted] He said: We must energetically publicize the PLA's meritorious service for the people during the years of war and socialist construction, as well as its position and role in the new era. Efforts should be made to establish grassroots service networks for soldiers and their families in urban and rural areas, mobilize all quarters in society to assist them, and support the PLA and Army dependents with intellectual resources by providing a better study environment for Army commanders and fighters, as well as their dependents, to raise their scientific standards, and enrich their general knowledge.

It is also necessary to enforce various preferential measures for Army dependents, thereby improving Jiangsu's work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to Army dependents and helping the PLA consolidate national defense and build up its strength.

Shi Yuxiao, deputy political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, also spoke at the rally. [passage omitted] He said: We must foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and conscientiously dedicate ourselves for their benefit. We must also steadfastly uphold the party's absolute leadership over the Army and launch activities to support the government and cherish the people. We must work to strengthen the unity between the Army and the government and between the soldiers and the civilians. It is necessary to display the spirit of working hard and building up the Army thriftily, intensify military and political training, and improve the troops' combat capability in all fields to turn the PLA into powerful, modernized, and regularized revolutionary troops and greet the triumphant convocation of the 13th CPC National Congress with concrete action.

Nanjing City Major Zhang Yaohua also spoke at the rally. [passage omitted]

Xiao Ke Address

OW011800 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 31 Jul 87

[By reporter Jie Yanzhen]

[Text] Nancheng, 31 Jul (XINHUA) — The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Government, and the Provincial Military District held a veteran cadres' discussion meeting in Nanchang, the site of the 1 August Uprising, this morning to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA.

Xiao Ke, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, was present and spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the Party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, he extended festive greetings to the veterans of the Red Army, the veterans of the 8th Route Army, and the veteran fighters who have devoted themselves to military life for the liberation of the Chinese people. He hoped our veteran comrades will continue to carry forward the fine traditions of our party and our Army and perform new feats for the four modernizations. Du Ping, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of Nanjing Military Region; Wu Guanzheng, governor of Jiangxi; and some veteran fighters of the Red Army also spoke at the meeting. They unanimously pointed out: It is of special significance to hold this discussion meeting at the birthplace of the people's Army to jubilantly celebrate this shining festival.

Attending today's discussion meeting were our Army's high-ranking generals; veteran fighters who built the Jinggangshan revolutionary bases in those years; veteran insurrectionists who joined the Autumn Harvest Uprising; and veteran fighters who fought in the War of Resistance Against Japan and in the Liberation War, totaling more than 150 people. Responsible comrades of the relevant departments of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the PLA General Staff, Political and Logistics Departments, Nanjing Military Region, Jiangxi, and Nanchang City were present at the discussion meeting. This evening, literary and art organizations in Nanchang City also staged a full-length suite of songs, entitled "Ode to 1 August," to entertain the veteran fighters.

PLA Ceremony Held

OWO21435 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Aug 87

[From "Provincial Hookup" program; report by a station reporter: "Ceremonious Meeting of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang City To Mark the 60th Founding Anniversary of the Chinese PLA at the 1 August Auditorium"]

[Excerpts] This morning the 1 August Auditorium was permeated with a warm, festive atmosphere. The Chinese PLA emblem hung at the center of the rostrum. Below it were 8 characters in gold which read 1927-1987, flanked by 10 brilliant Red Flags.

Those seated on the rostrum included Xiao Ke, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission; Han Huaizhi, deputy chief of General Staff, Zhou Wenyuan, deputy director of the General Political Department, and Zhan Bin, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese PLA; Zhang Wenshou, deputy secretary general of the State Council; Xiao Peng, a Red Army veteran born in Jiangxi and former vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery; (Li Changbao), director of the Personnel Bureau of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee; Xiang Shouzhi, commander, and Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region; and Du Ping, member of the Central Advisory Commission. Also seated on the rostrum were leading comrades of party, government, and Army organizations of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang City and leading comrades of PLA units stationed in the province, including Wan Shaofen, Wu Guanzheng, Liu Fangren, Xu Qin, Jiang Zhuping, Wang Zhaorong, Pei Dean, Wang Baotian, (Lu Xiuzhen), (Wang Taihua), Zhao Zengyi, Di Sheng, (Liu Zhonghou), Zhu Zhihong, Wang Shufeng, Wang Zemin, Qian Jiaming, (Chen Guisun), Fang Qian, (Xu Shaolin), Wang Guande, (Zhang Zhaoxing), (Yang Linxiong), Wu Ping, Yang Yongfeng, Li Aisun, Cheng Andong, (Chen Zhenggen), and (Xu Zudong), as well as Bai Dongcai, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and Zhao Zhijian, member of the CPC Central Committee, who happened to be in Nanchang. [passage omitted]

The meeting was presided over by Wang Baotian, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and commander of the provincial military district. [passage omitted]

Xiao Ke, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, was the first to deliver a speech at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Comrade Xiao Ke reviewed the brilliant course traversed by our Army and praised the Jiangxi people's great contributions to the Chinese revolution. He stressed: Being a great wall of steel guarding our country and a major force in building the motherland, the Chinese PLA must strengthen its own revolutionization, modernization, and regularization while being subordinate to the overall interests of the state. It should also contribute its share to the three major tasks: achieving the reunification of the motherland, to opposing hegemonism, and safeguarding world peace. [passage omitted]

Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region, spoke at the meeting. [passage omitted] He pointed out in his speech: We must inherit and develop the pioneering spirit of the Nanchang Uprising and explore new experience and new methods suited to Army building in peacetime.

We must inherit and develop the spirit of plain living and hard struggle displayed in the struggle in Jinggangshan and constantly enrich and revitalize the old tradition of plain living and hard struggle and make it shine anew. We must inherit and develop the spirit of the older generation of revolutionaries of making selfless sacrifices for the motherland and the people and devote ourselves to the people at our respective posts in defending and building the nation. We must inherit and develop the spirit of unity of the old revolutionary base areas, where the Army loved the people, the people supported the Army, and the two were as inseparable as fish and water, and we must further enhance this spirit on East China's soil. [passage omitted]

Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. [passage omitted] She said: The fighting experiences of the PLA and its founders -- the revolutionaries of the older generation -- over the past 60 years constitute a rich spiritual asset for us. They are shining examples and models we must learn from. We must learn from the lofty revolutionary ideals and firm Communist faith of the PLA and the older generation of revolutionaries, from their revolutionary and daring pioneering spirit, from their glorious tradition of close unity and arduous struggle, and from their lofty moral principle of maintaining close ties with the masses and serving the people wholeheartedly. We must uphold the four cardinal principles; uphold the general line and policy of reform, opening up, and invigorating the economy; and make new contributions to the rejuvenation of Jiangxi. [passage omitted]

DENG, ZHAO, OTHERS ATTEND PLA HEROES CONGRESS

OW010246 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1120 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jul (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, and other leaders had a cordial meeting with the delegates to the All-Army Congress of Heroes and Models at the Great Hall of the People today. They had pictures taken together.

At 0900 [0000 GMT], the central leading comrades walked into the North Main Hall and waved a greeting to the delegates to the All-Army Congress of Heroes and Models and other representatives present by special invitation, as a thunderous applause roared in the hall. Smiling, Deng Xiaoping walked briskly toward Long Zhiyong, a scouting hero from the Guanxi front, and Wu Changfu, a hero who won a first class merit citation for helping to extinguish the forest fire in Daxinganling, and shook hands with them. Yang Shangkun introduced them as the big beard division commander [as received] and the scouting hero. Deng Xiaoping said: "You've worked hard. Thank you!" Zhao Ziyang, bowing his head, shook hands with combat hero Shi Guangzhu and cordially asked him how things were. Li Xiannian shook hands with the delegates and exchanged greetings with them.

Present at the meeting were Wan Li, Fang Yi, Tian Jiyun, Qiao Shi, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Wu Xueqian, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Gili, Yao Yilin, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Chen Pixian, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Zhaoguo, Bo Yibo, Song Rengqiong, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Li Desheng, Song Shilun, Geng Biao, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Kang Keqing, Yang Chengwu, Lu Zhengcao, Li Jukui, and Li Zhimin.

Zhao Ziyang Address

OW311133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0557 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jul (XINHUA) -- Speech by Zhao Ziyang at the All-Army Congress of Heroes and Models

31 July 1987

Comrades:

At a time when people of all nationalities across the country are jubilantly celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, we grandly hold the All-Army Congress of Heroes and Models. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I wish to extend my warmest congratulations to the congress! I also wish to extend my festive greetings to all representatives of heroes and models and all PLA commanders and fighters!

The PLA considers serving the Chinese people wholeheartedly its sole goal for Army building. Under the CPC's leadership, the PLA, together with the people across the country, underwent the revolutionary war of extreme hardships and difficulties which lasted more than 20 years, defeated powerful enemies, and performed immortal, epic feats for the thorough victory of the new democratic revolution and the founding of the New China. Since the founding of the Republic, the PLA has continued to maintain its true heroic qualities and make tremendous contributions for the struggle against aggression, the defense of the motherland and the construction of socialism. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping was in charge of the Military Commission, the PLA's revolutionization, modernization and standardization have entered a brand-new historical period. Our Army has taken a new look. Our Army deserves to be called the faithful follower of the party line, the heroic defender of the people's interests and the glorious, great Army.

A great Army brings up great fighters. Comrades present at this congress are the fine representatives of heroes and models and advanced collectives of the whole Army. You have carried on a heroic and tenacious struggle in defense of our border area. You have defied death while rushing to deal with emergencies and providing disaster relief. You have bravely scaled heights in scientific research and teaching. You have diligently studied and drilled hard in schools and training. You have quietly immersed yourselves in hard work while engaging in production, construction, logistical service and maintenance of equipment. You work at different posts, but you all display the same self-sacrificing spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people and the same heroic spirit of surmounting all difficulties. You are models for people of the new socialist generation who have lofty ideals and moral integrity, are educated, and observe discipline. You are models who have inherited and developed our party's and our Army's fine traditions under the new historical conditions.

Any nation, if it longs for development, and any society, if it longs for reform, will need some powerful spiritual force which keeps abreast of the times, inspires and unites people, and pushes forward the wheel of history. The same is true in the socialist period. To promote socialist modernization while making reform and opening to the outside world is an unprecedentedly great and Herculean new task in the history of our country. Therefore, it needs this powerful spiritual force even more.

While we follow the socialist principle of material interests, we do not imply, in the slightest degree, that the spiritual role should be ignored. This is because the development of enthusiasm for labor, the readjustment of relationships of interests and the conquest of all difficulties are all based on lofty ideals and moral integrity. We advocate working hard to become well-off and encouraging some people to become well-off first, but we do not imply, in the slightest degree, belittling advanced elements' collectivism and the value and meaning of self-sacrificing spirit. This is because the development of this spirit is precisely absolutely indispensable to becoming well-off together. We encourage invigorating the economy and respecting the power of making one's own decision, but we do not imply, in the slightest degree, weakening the strict discipline and the lofty sense of social responsibility. This is because only when we foster a deep sense of social responsibility and the consciousness of strictly observing the legal system and discipline can we smoothly make reforms and open to the outside world. Comrades, you are heroes and models because you have taken action and been the first to display this revolutionary spirit. The Central Military Commission commends you and the party Central Committee and calls on the people across the country to learn from you so that this spirit can be disseminated in the Army and society as a whole. In upholding the four cardinal principles and keeping to the general policy of making reform and opening to the outside world, we cannot do without this spirit. At a time when we are speeding up reform, the significance of holding this congress to advocate this spirit is particularly important.

National defense is the protection of the security of the whole country and nation. We must conduct national defense education throughout the entire society so all citizens, particularly vast numbers of youths, can deepen their sense of national defense and consciously fulfill the sacred duty of defending the motherland. Local party and government organizations at all levels must show concern for, respect, and cherish the people's own Army and support the Army's reform and construction in all aspects. It is necessary to continue developing the glorious traditions of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and supporting the government and cherishing the people so as to further strengthen Army-government and Army-people unity.

The socialist age should be an age of heroes. You comrades have marched at the head. I hope you will treasure your glorious titles and perform new feats for the motherland and the people! I hope comrades in the whole party, the whole Army and on all fronts in the whole country will take the heroes and models as a fine example, resolutely implement the line set since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, work hard, and work with a will to make the country strong and to usher in the 13th National Congress of the party!

Yang Shangkun Speech

OW310922 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0645 GMT 31 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jul (XINHUA) — In Carrying Out Army Building During the New Period, We Need Millions of Heroes and Models — speech by Comrade Yang Shangkun at the All-Army Congress of Heroes and Models

31 July 1987

To solemnly hold an all-Army congress of heroes and models in China's capital, Beijing, at the 60th anniversary of the founding of our Army is a great, happy event.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Comrade Zhao Ziyang delivered a message of greetings to our congress, expressing the cordial concern over and ardent expectations of our Army by the party and state. It constitutes a tremendous education and inspiration to all the commanders and fighters of the entire Army. On behalf of the Central Military Commission, I wish to wholeheartedly congratulate those comrades attending this congress, and convey my unbounded respects and cordial greetings to you, and through you, to those advanced characters, heroes, and models who have made contributions to Army building and national defense on their different posts.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is an heroic Army. Revolutionary heroism is our Army's fine tradition and valuable spiritual wealth. Millions of heroic characters have emerged in our Army in the course of its struggle during the past 60 years. They have made indelible contributions to scoring victories in the revolutionary wars and promoting socialist construction of the motherland and the people's Army building. From the 18 brave soldiers of the Dadu He during the Red Army period to the 5 heroes on the Langya Shan during the period of War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and from Dong Cunrui in the period of Liberation War to Huang Jiguang and Qiu Shaoyun during the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and to Lei Feng and Ouyang Hai during the period of socialist construction, all these famous names and heroic images have always inspired the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our Army to courageously forge ahead and score new achievements, and guided one generation of Chinese young after another to flourish and grow vigorously. Under the leadership of the party, heroes come forth in large numbers in the People's Army, and many shining stars glitter intensely. This is a glory of our Army, as well as a glory of the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

During the past 38 years since the founding of New China, we have twice held all-Army grand meetings of heroes. In September 1950, when we celebrated the first anniversary of the founding of New China, a national congress of combat heroes was held in Beijing, in which a large number of combat heroes and models, who had emerged from the People's Revolutionary War, were commended. That congress played a significant role in helping mobilize the whole Army to defend and build the new-born People's Republic, score victories in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, and strengthen the building of our Army. The lofty spirit and glorious deeds of the heroes and models are forever in the minds of the people of all nationalities in our country.

The current grand meeting of heroes is being held at a time when our country and troops are entering a new stage, with the development of the socialist modernization program as the center. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Central Military Commission, our Army has resolutely implemented the party's line, principles, and policies; and scored major achievements in, and made outstanding contributions to, building a modern, regular, revolutionary Army, fighting in self-defense along the border, defending the motherland, developing the socialist modernization program, and waging the struggle against earthquakes, floods, and fire hazards, and the fight to deal with emergencies and do relief work. A large number of heroic and model figures and advanced collectives have emerged. They are heroes and models of the new generation in our Army. The majority of people attending the current congress are outstanding representatives of those heroes and models. This grand congress of heroes constitutes a general review of our Army's achievements in revolutionization, modernization, and standardization.

It will become a powerful force to help the whole Army implement the line in force since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and strengthen Army building during the new period.

The party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed: The line in force since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has two essential points. One is adherence to the four cardinal principles, and the other is implementation of the policies of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy. Neither can be dispensed with. Only by resolutely implementing these two essential points, shall we find a solution to promoting our socialist cause, and will our country have future and hope. To sum up these two points, we must integrate the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China, follow our own path and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. In this connection, we have no ready-made references or examples set by another nation to follow. We should realize that our program for construction and reform is extremely great, our tasks are arduous and complex, and our road of advance may not be straight and smooth. We must combine our dauntless revolutionary spirit with a rigorous scientific approach, and with the workstyle of doing things in a down-to-earth manner; continually study new issues; sum up new experiences; overcome new difficulties; and meet new challenges. Just as in the years of revolutionary wars, when we needed people to lead us in charging and shattering enemy positions and breaking through brambles and thorns, the party and state today need heroes and models with the spirit of our times to face new situations and fulfill new tasks. Their role as a mainstay and bridge, and their leading role, will affect and inspire the comrades in the whole Army to even more consciously implement the party's line, and promote the Army's modernization program, in order to turn our Army into a great wall of steel defending, and an important force in building, the motherland.

The heroes and models of our Army in different historical periods have the same nature, as well as different characteristics of their times. It is the basic characteristic of the heroic and model personnel of the new period to carry forward, in the light of the new conditions, the common, valuable quality of the heroes and models of the old generation, manifesting the true color of our party and Army. Specifically speaking, this is as follows:

They should have a high ideal, and should be able to merge their firm faith in Communism with the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the modernization of the Army, the duties at their own posts, and what they are after in life, into an integral whole. They should have a high sense of social responsibility, struggle hard, carry out their undertakings, and make contributions in a down-to-earth way. They should be loyal to the motherland, warmly loving it, and self-consciously undertake the sacred duty of safeguarding it. When the security of the motherland is being threatened, they should be able to boldly step forward, without the slightest hesitation, to overcome every difficulty, defeat all enemies, valiantly fight in a selfless spirit and, when necessary, not scruple to sacrifice their own lives.

They should be so devoted to public service as to forget their own interests, not care about their private gains and losses, and seek neither fame, personal interests, nor real benefits. They should be able to firmly bear in mind the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, resolutely resist the attack by decadent capitalist and feudal ideas, be brave and adept at struggling against unhealthy tendencies and other negative and corrupt phenomena, uphold the bound duty of revolutionary soldiers, strictly abide by discipline, and fear neither hardship nor bloody sacrifice for the interests of the people.

They should love the military, learn fighting skills, and be good at study. They should be able to painstakingly study military knowledge, bravely scale heights in science and culture, and ceaselessly improve professional techniques in accordance with the needs of modern warfare and our Army building. They should achieve remarkable results in contributing their intelligence and wisdom to raising the fighting capacity of PLA units.

They should be full of the spirit of reform and innovation, and be able to proceed from the actual situation in our country and our Army to emancipate the mind and actively probe the new circumstances, solve new questions, and open a new situation in building our Army and our national defense by using the basic stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

In sum, the heroes and models of our Army during the new period should, in the first place, be models in upholding the four cardinal principles on their own initiative, and in actively implementing the principles of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy. With such ranks of heroes and models marked by a highly advanced nature and an extensive mass character as a locomotive for our cause, we can overcome the difficulties and obstacles of our advance and smoothly fulfill the historical mission that the party and people have assigned to our Army.

Army building for the new period requires thousands upon thousands of heroes and models, and it is necessary to make it a good general practice in society to emulate and vie to become heroes and models. Growth of heroic and model people is very hard. They have to work hard and diligently, overcome numerous difficulties, and make a lot of sacrifices. Socialist construction and reform is a revolution. In this revolution, it is impossible not to make necessary sacrifice, and the idea of merely stressing enjoyment but not sacrifice is erroneous. Heroes and models, who have made striking contributions to our common cause, should receive the support, good care, and esteem from the whole society. Of course, heroic and model people are humans instead of gods; it is impossible for them to be perfect in every way. We should not put unrealistic demands of one kind or another on them. Because of this, we must adhere to the scientific approach of seeking truth from facts in publicizing heroic and model people. If we act in accordance with formalism and pragmatism, falsely raise their standards, mix sham heroes and models among them, excessively accommodate them, and shield their shortcomings, people will not believe what we say and will not be convinced, and the heroes and models will be divorced from the masses. In that case, the effects and significance of commending heroes and model people should be modest and prudent; guard against arrogance and rashness; take a correct attitude toward themselves and forge ahead at all times. Heroes emerge from among the masses. In our People's Army, every comrade has the objective conditions to become heroes and models, and everyone should emulate the advanced individuals and vie to be heroes and models. Such heroes and models not only mean those known heroes publicly advertised, commended, encouraged, and rewarded, but also include a large number of unknown heroes about whom people are hardly aware of. Among them, they have to be outstanding experts and also willing unknown heroes as required by the interests of the party and state. We should pay lofty respect to these unknown heroes! In the long process where mankind makes history, here are invariably more unknown heroes than known heroes. Known heroes are valuable, and so are unknown heroes. What is more, in a certain sense, unknown heroes are more valuable.

Comrades!

The great cause of the "four modernizations" of the motherland and Army building in the new period are awaiting for us to demonstrate our abilities to the full, make contributions, and perform meritorious deeds. Today, our country is in an era when "giants are needed and have been created." Heroes are the vanguards of the times and the banners for the masses. The mightier the ranks of heroes, models, and advanced people, the stronger the centripetal force that pulls the broad masses together and the more prosperous and thriving the cause we are carrying out. It is hoped that comrade representatives will bring the spirit of this congress to every corner throughout the Army so that the flowers of revolutionary heroism will blossom everywhere in the Army.

Wish the congress a complete success!

Wish the representatives good health!

Yu Qiuli On 'Emulating' Heroes

OW310530 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1149 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jul (XINHUA) -- Reporting at the All-Army Conference of Representatives of Heroes and Models today, Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the PLA General Political Department, stressed that in the new historical period, the PLA must foster revolutionary heroism and make the slogan of emulating heroes thinking, following their footsteps, and making heroic contributions a more resounding call and a voluntary action among all officers and men.

Yu Qiuli said: The current All-Army Conference of Representatives of Heroes and Models will have a significant, widespread, and far-reaching impact on inheriting and carrying forward the PLA's fine traditions, arousing revolutionary heroism among the vast numbers of officers and men, and accelerating the building of modern, regular, and revolutionary Armed Forces.

Yu Qiuli continued: The PLA is a great Army from which generations of heroes have come to the fore. PLA history is a great epic of revolutionary heroism. During protracted revolutionary struggles, the CPC always made great efforts to encourage the revolutionary heroism of overwhelming all enemy and surmounting all kinds of hardship. It was specifically with this spirit that we overcame difficulties caused by serious shortages of weaponry and material resources and triumphed over strong enemies against heavy odds, creating a miracle in Chinese and foreign war history; and specifically, nurtured by this spirit, numerous advanced collectives, heroes, and models have come to the fore from our Armed Forces. As vanguards pushing history forward, these heroes and models have played an exemplary leading role in building the Armed Forces in accomplishing all kinds of missions, making significant contributions to the PLA's maturity and development. The large numbers of heroes and models have added luster to the PLA, and their revolutionary heroism has become a strong spiritual force inspiring people to aim high.

Yu Qiuli pointed out: The high degree of the spirit of self-sacrifice is the most praiseworthy aspect of our heroes and models.

This spirit of self-sacrifice is the sublime expression of revolutionary heroism. A characteristic shared by our heroes and models is their readiness to wage arduous struggle and immerse themselves in practical work, and doing practical work is the only and inevitable way to realize our dreams and achieve our goal. Distinct characteristics of our heroes and models are their capacity to learn and their courage to reform and bring forth new ideas. Having the courage to reform and bring forth new ideas is a requirement of this great era, and it is one of the most distinct characteristics of heroes and models during the new period. The contributions made by our heroes and models have enhanced the modernization of the Armed Forces. Their thinking and work have set an example for all other comrades in the Armed Forces, and their combat, work, and living experiences have charted for the vast numbers of cadres and fighters a correct course to maturity. This means that while we must have ambitious socialist and communist ideals, we must also have the spirit of doing hard and practical work; while we must arm ourselves with revolutionary theories and scientific knowledge, we must also have the courage to temper ourselves by participating in hard struggle; and while we must be able to withstand vigorous tests during crucial time, we must establish our footing on making uncommon contributions at common posts. In the final analysis, we must, while transforming the objective world, strive to transform our subjective world and embrace scientific thinking and correct thinking toward life.

Yu Qiuli made a special effort to analyze why so many heroes and models have emerged from the Armed Forces and why revolutionary heroism has been carried on from one generation to another. He said: Our Armed Forces are people's Armed Forces led by the CPC; their lofty goal is to achieve socialism and communism; and serving the people wholeheartedly is their only objective. Guided by this goal and objective, everything they do is in the fundamental interests of the state and the people, and they consider it their sacred duty to struggle for an affluent and strong country with happy people. It is specifically on the basis of this thinking that revolutionary heroism has generated and developed, and many heroes and models have come to the fore. The ambition to achieve socialism and communism and the readiness to place the interests of the state and the people above everything else have tremendous cementing power and appeal. This is why our heroes and models have such extraordinary courage, tenacious willpower, and spirit to reform and bring forth new ideas. This tells us that we must constantly educate the vast numbers of commanders and fighters in revolutionary ideals and objectives of the Armed Forces and in the need to love the party, the people, and our socialist motherland unite the thinking that the interests of the state and the people are higher than everything else is deeply ingrained in the minds of all commanders and fighters.

Yu Qiuli said: Effective education and vigorous training are essential for developing heroes and models. Heroes and models do not develop naturally, and revolutionary heroism is not generated spontaneously. Experience has proven that if our ideological and political work is more effective and if we educate and train our cadres and fighters more vigorously, then their ideological and political consciousness will be greater, and more heroes and models will come to the fore. The influence of the glorious tradition of revolutionary heroism is also an important factor contributing to the maturity of heroes and models. Revolutionary heroism has nurtured one generation after another of heroes and models, and the generations of heroes and models have enriched revolutionary heroism with their thoughts and deeds. The great era has also created fine conditions and a good environment for the appearance of large numbers of heroes and models. The promising prospects of our country have encouraged each and every one to work hard; and the magnificent goals of the modernization drive have served as a clarion call urging each and every one to make a contribution. The social environment for reform and opening to the outside world has provided a broad domain where everyone can give full scope to his wisdom and talent.

All this has laid a solid foundation for the appearance of large numbers of heroes and models.

Yu Qiuli stressed: The heroes and models from various fronts of our Armed Forces are outstanding representatives of the vast numbers of commanders and fighters. We should make great efforts to publicize their advanced thinking and deeds so as to encourage people in the Armed Forces to emulate the advanced elements and to aim high. The "five types of revolutionary spirit" set forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping -- namely, the revolutionary and death-defying spirit, the spirit of observing discipline and self-sacrifice, the selfless spirit of putting the interests of other people ahead of our own, the spirit of overwhelming all enemies and surmounting any hardship, and the spirit of upholding revolutionary optimism and winning victory despite difficulties -- are a sublime epitome of revolutionary heroism, and our heroes and models demonstrate these spirits. Emulating heroes and models means we must give prominence to studying and publicizing "the five types of revolutionary spirit" until they are deeply ingrained in peoples minds and further enhanced.

Yu Qiuli urged the heroes and models to set strict requirements for themselves; maintain close ties with the masses and humbly learn from them; have self-respect; cherish the honor they have received from the party and the people; and on the basis of the successes they have already achieved, continue to study hard, carry out arduous struggle, and make new contributions to the country and the people.

Congress Ends

OW010305 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1125 GMT 31 Jul 87

[By reporters Chen Xiangnan and Xiong Zhengyan]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Congress of Heroes and Models of the Chinese PLA came to its victorious close at the Great Hall of the People in the capital today.

Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, delivered a congratulatory speech to the congress on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, made an important speech entitled "In Carrying Out Army Building During the New Period, We Need Millions of Heroes and Models."

Present at the congress were Wan Li, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Li Desheng, Song Shilun, Geng Biao, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Kang Keqing, Yang Chengwu, Lu Zhengcao, and Li Jukui. [passage omitted]

Yang Dezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and chief of General Staff of the Chinese PLA, presided over the closing ceremony.

Zhang Aiping, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and minister of national defense, gave the closing speech. He said: Heroes and models are the backbone and mainstay of our Army and the outstanding representatives of the officers and men. The outstanding achievements and spirit of the heroes and models are manifestations of the direction of the times.

They are examples for all officers and men in the Army to emulate. We should vigorously publicize and promote their spirit and moral character in all units of the Army so that their spirit and moral character will shine with new brilliance in the new historical period to push our Army's drive to build spiritual civilization to a new level and promote the revolutionaization, modernization, and regularization of our Army.

PAPER DISCUSSES HEROISM IN MILITARY LITERATURE

HK311131 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 87 p 5

[Article by Zhang Zhizhong (1728 1807 1813): "The Spectacular Waves of Life -- a Random Talk on Heroism in Military Literature in Recent Years"]

[Text] As long as there are still armies and soldiers who are brave and dauntless, the spirit of pressing forward with indomitable will is indispensable. In military literary works which reflect the lives of soldiers revolutionary heroism is likewise immortal. After reading widely military literary works published in recent years, one cannot but be aware of the heroic flavor of our brave soldiers, and discern the spectacular waves of life contained in these works.

The spirit of revolutionary heroism contained in military literary works in recent years can be traced to the glorious tradition of our Army and the glorious tradition of our military literature. On the road of the Long March, those matches illuminated the journey, which dispersed the darkness (Wang Yuanjian: "Seven Matches"). At dawn, resounding shots were heard on the banks of the Wei He (Jun Qing: "The River Bank at Dawn"). The news of victory kept pouring in in the northern part of Shaanxi (Du Pengcheng: "Defending Yanan"). There was a rising red sun amid the smoke of gunpowder (Wu Qing: "Red Sun")... The soul-stirring scenes are still fresh in people's minds. The distinct and enchanting melody still lingers in literary works published in recent years. Some shadows of past literary works may possibly be discovered in novels which generally arrest people's attention. The phrase "the most lively persons," used by Wei Wei in his reportage, still occurs in literary works today, and in practical life. Soldiers who are fighting bravely at the southern border are called "the most lovely persons of the new generation. Wang Cheng, the hero of the movie "Heroic Sons and Daughters," has become a model from whom our fighters at the front learn. Wang Cheng-type heroes have come to the fore in battle. Does all this not convincingly show that tradition is closely connected with reality?

However, what we should point out is that in recent years revolutionary heroism has been greatly expanded and deepened. Our new works depict not only spectacular heroic deeds, unparalleled contributions made by heroes, but also a varied and more ardent spirit of revolutionary heroism in the ocean of life.

In the past, people joined the Army and they were always ready to eliminate the enemy and to go to the battlefield. Now people join the Army in a peaceful environment. This is a great historical change. This is the social reason why, instead of heroes who go through fire and water under a hail of bullets, our present revolutionary heroism is embodied in our common and honest fighters. There is a passage in "Drawing the Bow But Not Releasing the Arrow" which penetratingly describes this change: "They also died for peace. But, instead of being killed by a bullet, they gave their lives bit by bit. They are martyrs outside the battlefield. The difference is that they spread their contributions long and wide. Therefore, they do not look pompous." A soldier has to give, and sacrifice things in life, career, family, and emotion. [paragraph continues]

The more varied and diversified the social change, the less conspicuous and salient the sacrifice. Compared with death and bloodshed in war, such sacrifice inspires more stirring waves of sentiment. It creates more complicated conflicts of the soul, and urges people to make their choices in life again and again. It is also appropriate to say that such sacrifices are made in a covert way, and in the innermost being of mankind. They are made in the second battlefield -- in people's hearts. Zhu Sujin's "Shooting the Heavenly Wolf" and "The Third Eye" reflect the inner world of servicemen who fight staunchly and make contributions in defeating selfishness.

The development and changes in revolutionary heroism mean that we should gather and pick up the heroic spirit which is dispersed in daily life. This also means respecting and attaching importance to the heroic quality of tens of thousands of people. Earthshaking and heroic achievements are the crystallization of people's wisdom and strength. They are the typical manifestation of people's power under special circumstances. However, this does not happen very often. A fine example has boundless power. Making use of the examples of a small number of people to encourage and spur on the majority of people to work hard and make progress has become our effective literary tradition.

However, people are not born heroes. Neither are heroes isolated. Heroic deeds are the demonstration of the heroic character of the masses under extraordinary circumstances. Under most circumstances, heroes are closely linked with common people. Like scattered gold and jade, heroic characters dissolve in the long river of life. They are beside us. They are in our bodies and hearts. Just like the heroic spirit, it seems easy to gather, demonstrate, and display heroic characters. It seems equally easy to manifest and merge the heroic spirit. But such seemingly pedestrian and easy work is actually marvellous and strenuous. Understanding this, writers are able to open up new subjects, characters, and style for military literature. They pay attention to things happening in daily life, ordinary persons, minor matters, and down-to-earth work style, in addition to important events, heroic undertakings, and the workstyle of working hard to make progress. While loving and esteeming a small number of heroes, they also attach importance to the common people. This might be a sign that literature is pressing closer to life, and that it reflects the spirit and workstyle of the people more extensively, so that literature is becoming more democratic and varied.

Literature can reflect heroism. However, it does not mean dispensing rewards or honors according to merit in practical life. In the past, we attached importance to the assessment of heroic behavior. It was, of course, necessary to do so. But we now understand that the road to becoming a hero is full of various kinds of chances and coincidence. The majority of people do not have such changes due to various reasons. However, just like those heroes who have succeeded in climbing to the summit of a mountain, what they seek and their spirit are also worthy of respect. Cui Jingshen's "The Fourth Detachment of Shengang" and Xu Huaizhong's "A Veteran Soldier Without Meritorious Military Service" describe the chances on the road to becoming a hero. The former depicts the selflessness of the detachment, and the contradiction between contribution and honor on the one hand, and between deeds and assessment on the other. The latter stresses the phrase "without meritorious military service." The purpose in so doing is to guide servicemen to further think deeply about value.

Of course, the path leading toward becoming a hero is by no means smooth and even. In the process of the growth and expansion of the heroic spirit, people should face the harshness and inequality in practical life. [paragraph continues]

They should also defeat their own weaknesses, and overcome their own cowardliness and abject behavior. "Those who can judge people are wise; those who have self-knowledge are clever; those who can defeat other people are forceful, and those who can overcome their own defects are powerful." (Lao Zi) To defeat the enemy on the battlefield and become a true hero, one should, first of all, win the battle spiritually. Man is neither wood nor grass. He has feelings and emotions. However, it is precisely in the process of overcoming personal blind emotions that he develops his heroic spirit. Zhao Mengsheng, in "Wreaths at the Foot of the Mountain," becomes a true soldier and hero, although he once asked to be transferred to another post out of fear of hardship. It is the most difficult change taking place deep in his heart. A new soldier who goes to the front for the first time in "The Twinkling of an Eye" takes a wrong step in life which brings everlasting grief because of cowardliness. He is bitterly remorseful all his life because of this. The distance between cowardliness and bravery, and between vacillation and firmness is not as great as that between the sky and the sea. However, the gap cannot be bridged in one move. In the long course of life, as long as one can keep on advancing, this already demonstrates one's somewhat heroic character.

With regard to the intrinsic root of the heroic spirit, we used to attribute it to rational consciousness as a result of receiving revolutionary education. Although the interpretation is not wrong, it is somewhat narrow. The heroic spirit is formed in the course of man fighting against nature and hostile forces. It is a noble and righteous spirit which runs parallel with the process of the evolution of man. Conforming with the many and varied ways for demonstrating heroism, there are also various ways for interpreting the intrinsic root of the heroic spirit. The heroic spirit has deep roots and an inexhaustible source in life. Therefore, its roots can be discovered in various layers of life.

Some writers who come from military families and who are deeply influenced by barracks life try to interpret the heroism of soldiers in terms of the vocational ethics of the old profession -- soldiery. As a soldier, one has to brave untold dangers, and handle crises without fearing difficulty and hardship. In whatever kind of army, the bravery and spirit of sacrifice of soldiers are worthy of respect. They should be commended and encouraged. Therefore, there have been a number of works which deal with the common consciousness and ethics of soldiers in the armies of different countries. What our military literature describes has been expanded, and has gone beyond national boundaries. This has added the color and excitement of different countries and wars to literary works. As far as war under modern conditions and the relation between the wisdom and bravery of soldiers are concerned, under the prerequisite of mastering the means of modern warfare, it is still men who determine victory or defeat in a war.

We must have a sense of propriety to describe the style of soldiers from this angle. We must not give a cartoon-like image of foreign soldiers, or vilify them. In the meantime, we must not forget the links between the vocational ethics of soldiers and various social and class factors. We must not talk about the ethics of foreign soldiers in abstract terms. Literary works which lavish praise on the stubborn enemy on the battlefield where bullets are flying everywhere should be criticized. The ethics of soldiers are based on the highest standard of defeating the enemy. If we forget this, it means we put the cart before the horse.

National vitality is the source of heroism. This is another interpretation of the subject. [paragraph continues]

This interpretation speaks highly of peasants' spontaneous and intrinsic heroism. In the long historical period, agricultural civilization and culture, which lasted several thousand years, gave rise to the peasants' heroism of life and class. The Chinese peasant wars in ancient times has no parallel in world history in terms of the scale of the wars, the wisdom of the peasants, and the direct results of the wars. Some literary works with revolutionary historical themes describe peasants as having inexhaustible vitality, and demonstrate the heroic spirit of peasants who once suffered from defeat and hardship in life. They depict "those stupid but staunch images in the great peasant wars." (Engels: "The German Peasant Wars") Their struggle was an extremely spontaneous and blind struggle. It was not a struggle of conscious revolutionary soldiers. Instead, it was a tit-for-tat struggle of fierce revenge. Peasant heroism is not selfless devotion under the guidance of revolutionary ideals. It is the instinct of a healthy being which fights for its survival when it faces a mortal threat. It is a reaction to heavy outside pressure. Although peasant heroism looks rude and simple, it is deeply rooted in life because it is an instinct of life. It exists side by side with life. Intrinsically, peasant heroism is linked with the highly conscious revolutionary heroism which we advocate. The heroic instinct of life itself has a distant source and a long stream. It has the capability of striding across time and space. It has laid a solid foundation for the formation of revolutionary heroism. Revolutionary heroism has provided the heroic instinct of life with the means for existence in the present stage of development of mankind, so that it will dovetail, to the greatest extent, with history, and become a conscious force which promotes the advance of history.

If there is any deficiency in the description of revolutionary heroism in our military literature, I think it is that we urgently need a great masterpiece which conjures up a grand spectacle, depicts numerous heroes, and perfectly integrates a magnificent epic with poignant lyrical poetry. The revolutionary process in modern China is a process of hard struggle and a process which surges forward with great momentum. Great time and vast space, significant events which can decide the fate of history, and full vigor are needed in order to accomplish the task of describing how a nation and an Army can rise again despite difficulties and hardship, crush the enemy, and not vice versa, and succeed in defeating the enemy and overcoming their own defects. The treasure of history is to be opened up by people. The reason the American writer Salisbury could master such a great historical topic and write the book "The Long March -- The Untold Story" was that he was cautious and meticulous in observing matters, and that macroscopically he was well aware of the significance of the Long March to mankind. This is precisely what we need -- a solemn ode to revolutionary heroism originating in the depths of history. Let us compose a heroic symphony for China in the 20th century!

YU QIULI OPENS VETERAN'S ARTISTIC EXHIBITION

OW302036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, July 30 (XINHUA) -- The first exhibition of calligraphy, painting and seal cutting by veteran cadres of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) opened here today.

There are 1,200 pieces on display, including 26 pieces of calligraphy by Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other veteran revolutionaries, 32 paintings by famous painters and 1,143 artworks by veteran cadres.

Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party Central Committee and director of the General Political Department of the PLA, cut the ribbon to open the exhibition.

Vice-Chairmen of the Central Military Commission Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen wrote an introduction and the name of the exhibition, respectively.

The exhibition is organized by the office in charge of demobilization and sponsored by the Veteran Cadres Club of the PLA.

STATE COUNCIL STRUGGLES AGAINST BUREAUCRACY

HK301015 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 30, 27 Jul 87 pp 4-5

[Article by Li Shangzhi (2621 1424 1807): "New Moves by the State Council To Overcome Bureaucracy"]

[Excerpts] Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, recently said that vigorous measures must be taken to fight against the chronic and stubborn disease of bureaucracy. Early in 1980, he pointed out that bureaucracy remains a major and widespread problem in the political life of our party and state, and that bureaucratic practices have reached intolerable dimensions both in our foreign and domestic affairs.

This May's Daxinganling forest fire is a typical example of the bureaucracy mentioned by Deng Xiaoping. The State Council held a plenary session on the morning of 6 June and decided to remove Yang Zhonglin as forestry minister. The session also called on state organs to fight earnestly against bureaucracy. This decision indicates the determined opposition of the Chinese leaders to bureaucracy.

Yang Zhonglin's Removal From Office Enjoys Popular Support [subhead]

On the very afternoon following the State Council's decision, the ministers and chiefs of 32 ministries, including petroleum, metallurgy, civil affairs, foreign economic relations and trade, textiles, and posts and telecommunications, held meetings of leading cadres to relay the spirit of the State Council Plenary Session. In turn, other ministries and commissions also held meetings to study and discuss the State Council's decision. In light of the study and discussions, the leading comrades of the ministries' and commissions' party organizations have reached unanimity in supporting the State Council's decision and have realized that it is imperative to combat bureaucracy since it has brought calamity to the country and people. Many comrades said that the decision of the State Council is resolute and correct and embodies the principle of meting out reward and punishment accordingly. The decision enjoys popular support, many comrades said in the discussions. It will be greatly significant in overcoming bureaucracy, strengthening the building of the legal system, promoting a turn for the better in party style, and consolidating the achievements of party rectification. [passage omitted]

Leaders Personally Mobilize Masses To Impel Leading Cadres [subhead]

A distinctive characteristic of the current drive against bureaucracy is that leaders have personally mobilized the masses to impel the leading cadres. The ministers and party group secretaries of various ministries personally participated. Ding Guangen, party group secretary and minister of railways; Qian Zhengying, party group secretary and minister of water resources and electric power; Qian Yongchang, party group secretary and minister of communications; Yu Hongen, party group secretary and minister of coal industry; Chen Muhua, party group secretary and president of the Bank of China; and He Kang, party group secretary and minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery, held party group, ministerial, and department and bureau chiefs meetings successively and held telephone conferences involving the ministries and their affiliated organizations to implement the spirit of the State Council decision, and to call on all units to regard combating bureaucracy as a major task. [passage omitted]

Leading Cadres Go to Basic Levels To Handle Official Business on the Spot [subhead]

Taking action while making arrangements is another characteristic of the countermeasures adopted by state organs. Following the promulgation of the State Council decision, the Ministry of Coal immediately sent six work groups to inspect production safety at various sites. Subsequently, 7 work groups composing more than 100 persons including Minister Yu Hongen, a vice minister, chiefs of departments and bureaus, and technical personnel went to the grass-roots levels to work on the spot. The directors of provincial coal departments were also urged to organize working teams to help, and give guidance to, coal mines.

Leading cadres of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power went all out to attend to flood prevention. The work teams organized by them have already started grass-roots level work.

Late in June, Chen Muhua, president of the Bank of China, went to Harbin to investigate and handle the two major cases which took place in Heilongjiang financial departments in June. She discussed the matter with the party government leading organs in Heilongjiang and Harbin and decided to dismiss Bi Fengpen, party group secretary and director of the People's Bank of China, Harbin branch, and Wang Shan, party group deputy secretary and deputy director, from their posts in and out of the party, and also sternly dealt with others responsible. The masses said that we must not be soft on the irresponsible bureaucrats.

Attention Given to Democratic, Scientific Nature of Policy Decisions [subhead]

After checking the bureaucratic practices of their own units, many cadres and staff members said: The major consequences of bureaucracy can be seen and felt and can easily evoke our vigilance. However, the tremendous losses caused by bureaucracy in policy decisions are rarely known publicly. Whether or not the ruling party's policy decisions correct can produce a great impact on the state's cause. The matter merits attention. Many comrades said that the way the CPC Central Committee and State Council handled the Sanxia project has set an example for leading cadres and departments at all levels.

Various views have been expressed over the Sanxia project in recent years. The CPC Central Committee and State Council have listened attentively to the different views of cadres, masses, and experts; earnestly made investigations and studies; and finally decided to set up a committee which will make the final decision after demonstrating the data and views from various quarters. This is a manifestation of the democratic and scientific nature of policy decisions which should be emulated and carried forward. [passage omitted]

SONG RENQIONG REVIEWS PROMOTION, DEMOTION

HK301514 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 87 p 4

[Article by Song Renqiong (1345 0117 4522): "Young Cadres Should be Ready to Accept a Higher or a Lower Post"]

[Text] Encouraging cadres to work at higher or lower levels as required and abolishing the lifelong tenure of leading cadres is an important part of the cadre system reform. In the last few years, out of concern for the overall situation, more than 1 million older cadres throughout the nation have withdrawn from positions of leadership, thus contributing importantly to pushing cadre system reform. Simultaneously, some 500,000 young and middle-aged cadres have been promoted to positions of leadership at county or higher level. Leading bodies at various levels and the whole ranks of cadres have made a big stride in becoming more revolutionary, younger in average age, and more knowledgeable and specialized. This is the highest demand of the party at the present stage and the necessity of history. It has vigorously accelerated the cooperation between old and young cadres and the succession of the former by the latter, ensuring the smooth development of socialist modernization. Older cadres retiring from posts of leadership when they reach the age limit has basically formed a system. Presently, a problem needing attention is that young cadres should also be ready to work at higher or lower levels as required.

Article 37 of the Party Constitution stipulates: "Leading party cadres at all levels, whether elected through democratic procedures or appointed by a leading body, are not entitled to lifelong tenure, and they can be transferred or relieved of their posts. The cadres of our party and state are all public servants of the people. Their appointments, removals, and transfers are subject to the requirements of work. They should be ready to work at higher or lower levels as the work requires. The majority of young cadres promoted to leading positions over the last few years have performed well in this respect. Giving no thought to personal fame and positions, they firmly submitted themselves to the appointments by the organization. Many comrades took the initiative in asking to work in the areas where conditions were difficult and in grass-roots units. They have worked with all their hearts and might, thus making positive contributions for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. We old cadres are overjoyed at this. However, there are some young comrades who approach job promotions and demotions seriously. They can be promoted but not demoted. When demoted, they would be in low spirits and demand "an explanation" from the organization. Very few cadres with a strong desire to be officials would even openly ask for government posts from the state. These phenomena show that some young comrades failed to put themselves in a correct relationship to the organization and to pass the test of party spirit successfully and lacked the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. [paragraph continues]

If not awakened before it is too late, they can hardly avoid suffering a setback. To help these young comrades, we old comrades have the responsibility to point out earnestly, and frequently warn them of, their shortcomings of this kind, particularly their problems in party spirit. As for a tiny number of comrades whose problems are comparatively pronounced and have failed to realize their problems despite repeated admonitions and help, they should be given a powerful shove so that they break out in a cold sweat and come to see their errors.

Cadre growth involves a tempering process and tests of all kinds. Job readjustments, particularly demotions, are also a test. In the past war years, job transfers among cadres were a common occurrence. You fought on the front one day and the next day you might be transferred to underground work in the White areas. Everybody had a spirit of dedication to the revolution then. They did what the party assigned them and in doing so, their minds were set on further contributing to the party and people. Not only did they give no thought to promotion and demotion, but they even had no regard for their lives. At the low ebb of the revolution when communists were massacred under the White terror, some comrades joined the party, risking their lives, unconcerned about becoming officials. [paragraph continues]

Now in the period of peaceful construction, with our party in office, social circumstances have changed as have the party's position and tasks. However, as far as the communists are concerned, the fine traditions of the individual's submitting to the organization and subordinating everything to the party's interests, and wholeheartedly serving the people must continue to be carried forward rather than discarded. It is my hope that the vast numbers of cadres, in particular, young cadres, will resolve to accomplish something great rather than to become high officials and rouse themselves to forge ahead with an enterprising spirit and to do more good things for the people, no matter if they are promoted or demoted.

In the last few years, in accordance with the party's cadres policy and the principle of practicing an "echelon system" among leading cadres, we have selected and promoted a great number of young cadres. This is a correct move. It reflects that there is no lack of successors to carry on the party's cause which is growing prosperous. In the days ahead, we should implement the principle of four transformations of cadres in an overall and more practical and effective way. While upholding the four cardinal principles, persisting in the general principle and policy of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we should continue to discover, train, and promote young cadres who have both ability and political integrity and have made remarkable achievements in their official careers.

Now in the leading bodies at all levels, young cadres have occupied a considerable proportion and are playing an increasingly important role. Therefore, we should set higher and stricter demands on the young cadres. On the one hand, we should fully recognize the strong points of our young cadres, fully affirm their achievements, and earnestly and sincerely support them in carrying out their work boldly. On the other hand, we should enthusiastically help them overcome their shortcomings and correct their mistakes and particularly help them continuously enhance party spirit and successfully pass the test of party spirit. [paragraph continues]

We should help them realize that as cadres of the party in office, they should set strict demands on themselves, correctly approach fame, position, and power, and always guard against the mistake of seeking private gain by abusing power and against the bureaucratic way of doing things. This is the way we take earnest and good care of and support the young cadres and better implement the principle of four transformations of cadres.

By encouraging cadres to work at higher or lower levels as required, we mean not only making timely job readjustments of the current incompetent cadres but also making job readjustments of those who are basically competent at their current jobs but can give fuller play to their strong points at the other posts or who are to be superceded by more suitable and outstanding candidates. Since this work is of a great policy nature, the organization should carry out the work conscientiously and carefully. Attention should be paid to helping young cadres deepen their understanding so that they have a correct approach toward job readjustments and to making rational job readjustments in accordance with the cadres' ability and political integrity so that the cadres can give full play to their talents at suitable posts and "human resources can be truly and fully tapped." Attention should also be paid to overcoming the influence of the old concept suggesting that "one cannot be demoted so long as he has not committed any mistakes and if he is demoted, he must have committed a mistake" and creating a social opinion climate favorable to encouraging cadres to work at higher or lower levels as required.

We are convinced that so long as an earnest job is done and our cadres can really work at higher or lower levels as required, we will be in a good position to create conditions that allow outstandingly talented people to show their ability and invigorate all the ranks of cadres. In this way, the continuity and development of the party's correct line and principles can be ensured and the socialist modernization program with Chinese characteristics can constantly forge ahead from victory to victory.

SICHUAN LEADERS ATTEND ARMY DAY GATHERING

HK310217 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Excerpts] The Sichuan Provincial and Chengdu City Governments and Chengdu Military Region held a grand gathering on 30 July to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the PLA. [passage omitted] On behalf of the people of all nationalities in the province, Governor Jiang Minkuan extended festal greetings to the PLA units stationed in Sichuan and the provincial armed police units. [passage omitted] Li Shuo, deputy political commissar of Chengdu Military Region, then spoke on behalf of the whole body of commanders and fighters of the military region. [passage omitted]

The gathering was attended by leading comrades and veteran comrades of Chengdu Military Region, the Air Force of the military region, and Sichuan Military District including Wan Haifeng, Yan Zheng, Yu Shusheng, Chen Mingyi, Xi Qixiao, Ru Fuyi, Xu Chenggong, Wang Jinquan, Wang Huanru, Zhang Zhili, Liao Xilong, Tao Bojun, Shao Nong, Wang Shilin, Hou Shujun, (Ji Hao), Zhang Changsun, and Gao Shuchun. Also present were responsible comrades and veteran comrades of the provincial party committee, advisory commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC, and Chengdu city party committee and government Yang Rudai, Nie Ronggui, Feng Yuanwei, Xu Mengxia, He Haoju, Lu Dadong, Yang Chao, Tian Bao, Yang Wanxuan, Zhang Lixing, Wu Xihai, and Hu Maozhou. [passage omitted]

WU JINGHUA ADDRESSES XIZANG CONFERENCE

HK301531 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 37 Jul 87

[Excerpts] According to XIZANG RIBAO, on the afternoon of 26 July, Wu Jinghua, Raidi, Mao Rubai, Dangzin, Zhang Xiangming, Niu Ruizhou, (Hou Jie), and Zhang Shaosong, leading comrades from the Xizang Autonomous Regional Party, Government, and military organizations, held cordial talks at a forum with 24 representatives attending the second session of the joint conference of the party committee general offices from the five autonomous regions of minority nationalities. [passage omitted]

In his speech at the forum, Comrade Wu Jinghua said: The Han nationality depends on our minority nationalities; our minority nationalities also depend on the Han nationality. In the past, the development of all our undertakings had received energetic support from peoples of all nationalities throughout China. In the days to come, we hope that our fraternal autonomous regions will give more support to the building of material and spiritual civilizations in Xizang for the purpose of enabling people of all nationalities throughout Xizang to become rich as quickly as possible and to lead happy lives.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL PRAISES NEI MONGGOL

HK310402 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 31 Jul 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Accelerate Reform and Draw a New Picture Scroll -- Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region"]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the founding of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region is around the corner. We wish to extend our warm congratulations to workers, peasants, herdsmen, intellectuals of all nationalities, and cadres at all levels in Nei Monggol; to all commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Nei Monggol; and to the regional People's Armed Police Corps!

Nei Monggol was the first provincial-level region in China to implement regional national autonomy. This is a basic policy formulated by the party to solve problems relating to nationalities through Marxist-Leninist measures; it is an important political system in China. The formation of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region was a victory for the party's policy for regional national autonomy, and it has provided valuable experience for the full implementation of this basic policy. Following Nei Monggol, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Guangxi, and Xizang also became autonomous regions one after another, and a large number of autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties were established in all parts of the country. The construction and development in all national autonomous areas have further consolidated national unification and the great unity of people of all nationalities. The 40th anniversary of the founding of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region not only is a festival for people of all nationalities in Nei Monggol, but it is also a commemorable day for people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Over the past 40 years, people in Nei Monggol have gone through a brilliant course and achieved magnificent victories in democratic reform, socialist transformation, and socialist construction. Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, people of all nationalities in Nei Monggol have upheld the four cardinal principles; firmly adhered to the general policy of carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy; and fought in unity, thus creating for the autonomous region a new situation where economic and cultural construction have vigorously developed. Nei Monggol has now become one of the nation's major bases of iron and steel, coal and timber production, and animal husbandry. The material and cultural life of people in cities and rural areas have improved remarkably; significant successes have been achieved in its scientific, technological, cultural, and educational development, as well as in sports and public health. A vigorous Nei Monggol is now standing tall in the northern frontier of our motherland.

A dream shared by Chinese people of all nationalities is to build Chinese-style socialism and build China into a socialist modern country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. Reform is the only way to achieve this common dream, and it is the strongest demand in China today. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has emphasized time and again recently that not only must we persist in reform and opening to the outside world, but also accelerate them. This strategic decision of great foresight has expressed the common aspirations of people of all nationalities in the country. Over the past 8 years, Nei Monggol has achieved conspicuous success in reform, especially in the rural and pastoral areas, and it certainly will achieve even greater success on this basis.

The most important requirement for making reform a success is to adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from realities. It is specifically because Nei Monggol has adhered to this line that its development was relatively quick and successful during the last 8 years, as well as during the first decade or so after it became an autonomous region. Building Chinese-style socialism also includes advocating and encouraging local and national characteristics. When these characteristics have been brought into better and fuller play, Chinese-style socialism will become more colorful and more dynamic. The "Law of Regional National Autonomy" provides: "In accordance with the local situation, and under the principle of not violating the constitution and laws, autonomous organs of national autonomous areas have the power to adopt special policies and flexible measures to speed up their economic and cultural development." Nei Monggol can do its work even better as long as it continues to take the local situation into account. In the past Nei Monggol has provided many valuable experiences in terms of implementing policies for regional national autonomy and carrying out democratic reform and socialist transformation. We believe that, during the new historical period, Nei Monggol will provide us new experiences in upholding the four cardinal principles; in creatively implementing the general policy of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy; and in expediting economic and cultural development in national autonomous areas.

Strengthening national unity is the basic guarantee for making reform and construction a success. People of all nationalities in Nei Monggol have the glorious tradition of fighting in unity. During the "decade of catastrophies," national unity was seriously ravaged by Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four." This disastrous chapter is gone forever. Through restoring order, criticizing ultraleftist lines, correcting frame-ups and erroneous verdicts, and implementing the party's national policy as well as other policies, national unity has been restored and developed. Common interests, causes, and ideals shared by people of all nationalities have rallied them even closer. We must treasure this unity a hundredfold, and work incessantly to promote socialist national relations characterized by equality, unity, mutual assistance, and fraternity. The key to strengthening national unity is to strengthen party unity and to strengthen the unity of all leading cadres. Leading cadres at all levels must earnestly study Marxist theories on nationality and the party's national policy. They must regard the work of strengthening national unity to be their responsibility, and be models of national unity.

Nei Monggol has a vast territory. Like a long, horizontal scroll of beautiful landscape in the northern part of our great motherland, the eastern and western parts of the region are linked by several thousand li of wooded areas and rolling pastures. Nei Monggol has rich natural resources. It is an important base of socialist modernization, "with forests in the east, iron in the west, grain in the south, livestock in the north, and coal everywhere." The 20 million inhabitants of all nationalities in Nei Monggol are diligent, brave and intelligent people who have written majestic chapters in the annals of the Chinese people's revolution and construction. Under the party's leadership, people of all nationalities certainly can build Nei Monggol into an even more beautiful, more affluent, and more thriving place as long as they unite as one and speed up the pace of reform.

Rise and fly, Nei Monggol!

ZHANG SHUGUANG ATTENDS ARMY DAY CELEBRATION

SK291133 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jul 87

[Excerpt] On the morning of 28 July, the autonomous region and Hohhot City ceremoniously held a meeting in the Ulanbate Center to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army. Happily gathering to mark the occasion were representatives of the cadres, workers, peasants, herdsmen, and intellectuals of various nationalities throughout the city; representatives of advanced individuals in other localities throughout the region; representatives of PLA units stationed in the city and the armed police forces; commanders and fighters from the forest ranger forces; combat heroes; retired soldiers; and representatives of servicemen's family members.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades from the regional and Hohhot city party, government, and Army organs, including Zhang Shuguang, Bu He, Tian Congming, Cai Ying, Zhou Rongchang, Liu Yunshan, Wang Duo, Lin Weiran, Shen Xinfu, Hao Xiushan, He Yao, Zhou Beifeng, Chao Luoment, Butegeqi, Hu Zhongda, Bai Junqing, Zhao Zhihong, Liu Yiyuan, (Li Guibing), Zhang Fenglin, Shi Shengrong, Chen Bingyu, Wuligeng, Han Ming, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, Baoyanbatu, Yun Zhaoguang, and Jia Cai.

Also attending the meeting were Ting Mao, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Kong Fei, standing committee member of the National CPPCC Committee; and Huang Hou and Liu Chang. [passage omitted]

LEADERS MEET DELEGATIONS FROM MILITARY REGIONS

SK010349 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jul 87

[Text] This morning leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army organs and of the regional CPPCC Committee separately visited some veteran comrades and comrades from Xinjiang, Xizang, Ningxia, and Guangxi Autonomous Regions and Hubei Province; from Beijing, Lanzhou, and Shenyang Military Regions; and from 10 Monggol Autonomous Prefectural and County delegations who were invited to the region to attend the 40th founding anniversary celebrations and extended a warm welcome to them.

At the (Xincheng) Guesthouse, leading comrades, including Zhang Shuguang, Bu He, Cai Ying, and Xu Shengrong called separately at the rooms of some veteran comrades who once worked in the region, including, (Deng Xingxiang), (Zhang Kelin), (Zhang Ce), (Fang Dazhi), (Yang Qilin), (Zhu Chuanyi), (Hu Zhaocheng), (Fang Yishan), (Li Weizhong), and (Gu Chongzhi); thanked them for their contributions to founding and building Nei Monggol; and heartily thanked them for coming to the region to attend the 40th founding anniversary celebrations despite their old age and poor health.

At the Hohhot Guesthouse, where the delegations from the 5 autonomous regions and the province and the 10 Monggol autonomous prefectures and counties are staying, Zhang Shuguang and other leading comrades shook hands with guests from various fraternal provinces and regions to express their sincere welcome.

At the Nei Monggol Military Region's guesthouse, leading comrades of the region visited comrades from the delegations of Beijing, Lanzhou, and Shenyang Military Regions. At the spacious meeting room, Zhang Shuguang and other leading comrades cordially shook hands with Yang Baibing, leader of the Beijing Military Region delegation; Liu Haiqing, leader of the Lanzhou Military Region delegation; and Song Keda, leader of the Shenyang Military Region delegation and thanked the leading organs of the three major military regions and the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the region for their contributions to building the two civilizations in Nei Monggol.

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